ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

1.ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 1593

2. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎ.ತಿಪ್ಪೇಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು)

3. ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 18-03-2021

4. ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ಸಚಿವರು : ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು

5. ವಿಷಯ : ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳು

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ
(ಅ)	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 2ನೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದೆಯೇ; (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಹೌದು (ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. ಸಿಆಸುಇ-ಆಸು 05 ಆಸಪ 2020 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07-01-2021 ನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ)
(ಆ)	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಇರುವ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳು (Terms of Reference) ಯಾವುವು; (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಅನುಬಂಧ-2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ (ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಿಆಸುಇ(ಆಸು) 05 ಆಸಪ 2020 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04-02-2021)
(ಇ)	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಡಾ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ ಮೊಯಿಲಿಯವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ 2ನೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾರ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ 1ನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು;	ಅನುಬಂಧ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ

(ಈ)	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಆಯೋಗಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು? (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿವಿರ ನೀಡುವುದು)	**ಅನುಬಂಧ-3 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ**

ಸಿಆಸುಇ (ಆಸು) 5 ಆಸಪ 2021

(ಬಿ.ಎಸ್.ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ)
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು

ಅನುಬಂಧ-1

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2ರ ರಚನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 19 ಎಎಂಸಿ 2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17-04-2000.

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ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ:

ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಹಾರನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ 17/04/2000 ದಿನಾಂಕದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ 19 ಎಎಂಸಿ 2000 ಅನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ರಚಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಆಯೋಗವು ತನ್ನ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 2001 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಆಯೋಗವು ಒಟ್ಟು 256 ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ 234 ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದೆ. ಎಚ್ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತವು ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ವಿಕಸನ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಘಟಕವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಎಚ್. ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಎರಡು ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಲ್ಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾನವರು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಸಂವಹನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮುಂಬರುವ ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಹೊಸ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಆದೇಶ

<u>ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ -ಆಸು 05 ಆಸಪ 2020,</u>
<u>ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 07-01-2021.</u>

1) ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2 ರ ರಚನೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ರಚಿಸಿದ ಈ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಈ ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆದೇಶದವರೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ.ಎಂ. ವಿಜಯ್ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ., (ನಿವೃತ್ತ) ರವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ 2ನೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ:

i) ಹೆಚ್. ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ.

ii) ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಪುನರ್ ರಚನೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬಲದ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

iii) ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಆಗಮನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಲಾಖೆ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು / ನಿಗಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದು.

2) ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಉದ್ಯಮ / ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು / ನಿಗಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮತ್ತು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ 21 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮುಂಬರುವ ದಶಕಗಳ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಚನಾತ್ಮಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

3) ಆಯೋಗದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳನ್ನು ಭರಿಸಲು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಿದೆ.

4) ಆಯೋಗದ ವೇತನ, ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

5) ಆಯೋಗವು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಯನವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಹಾಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು

6) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ) ರವರು ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು

ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ 10 ವೆಚ್ಚ-12 / 2021, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 06-01-2021ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಸಹಮತಿಯನ್ವಯ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

(ಸ್ವರ್ಣಲತ ಎಂ. ಭಂಡಾರೆ)
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
(ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ).

ಇವರಿಗೆ,

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರ – ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ 300 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ), ಕೊ.ಸಂ. 612, 6ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-01 ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿದೆ.

1) ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು, ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ-1 & 2, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2) ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ.ಎಂ. ವಿಜಯ್ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ್, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ., (ನಿವೃತ್ತ), ನಂ. 52/1, ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ನಿವಾಸ, ಬಾಲಬ್ರೂಯಿ ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಪ್ಯಾಲೆಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3) ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
4) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು / ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು / ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
7) ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಯೋಗದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ).
8) ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
9) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರುಗಳು.
10) ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
11) ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ಶಾಖೆ.
12) ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ವಿಭಾಗ.
13) ಶಾಖಾ ರಕ್ಷ ಕಡತ / ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ

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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ: [illegible] ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ ಆಸು 05 ಆಸಪ 2020, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 01.01.2021.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (1) ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರದರ್ಶಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮುಂಬರುವ ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಹೊಸ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲು ಹೊಸ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2 ನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಆಯೋಗದ ವಿವರವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

<u>ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಸಿಆಸುಇ(ಆಸು) 05 ಆಸಪ 2020,</u>

<u>ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 04-02-2021.</u>

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2 ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.

1. ಆಯೋಗವು ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ/ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ತಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹವರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.
2. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2 ತನ್ನದೇ ಆದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು [illegible] ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದಂತೆ [illegible]

3. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2ಗೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು, ನಿಗಮ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅನುದಾನಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಘಗಳು, ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿ, ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಆಯೋಗವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಡನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ತಜ್ಞರೊಡನೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಂತದ ಆಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು / ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ / ಹಂತದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿಣತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ / ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಸಂಕಿರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಆಯೋಗವು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

(ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ರವಿಕುಮಾರ್) 4/8/2021
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ(ಪ್ರಭಾರ),
ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ
(ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ).

ಇವರಿಗೆ:

ಸಂಕಲನಕಾರರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ – ಇವರಿಗೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇದರ 300 ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ, ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ) ಕೊಠಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. 612, 6ನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, 1ನೇ ಹಂತ, ಬಹುಮಹಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು-01 ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿದೆ.

1. ಮಹಾಲೇಖಪಾಲರು (ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ-1 ಮತ್ತು 2) , ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
2. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗ-2, ಕೊಠಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ. 439, ವಿಕಾಸಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
3. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು.
4. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
5. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
6. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು, ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

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[illegible]

ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು / ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು

8. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ [illegible]

[illegible]

9. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ

10. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

11. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ

12. ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

13. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಖಜಾನೆ, ನೃಪತುಂಗ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 560 001

14. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಟಿ.ಎನ್.ಎಂ.ಸಿ., ರೇಸ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು 560 001

15. ಶಾಖೆಯ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಕಡತ / ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪ್ರತಿ

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ANNEXURE-IV

Action taken report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission contained in the following reports:

Sl. No.	Reports	Subject in brief
1.	1st Report	Right to Information- Master Key to Good Governance
2.	2nd Report	Unlocking human Capital-Entitlements and Governance-a Case study
3.	3rd Report	Crisis Management-From Despair to Hope
4.	4th Report	Ethics in Governance-simplifying transactions
5.	6th Report	Local Governance
6.	7th Report	Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution- Friction to Fusion
7.	9th Report	Social Capital- A shared Destiny
8.	11 Report	Promoting e-Governance-the Smart way Forward.
9.	12th Report	Citizen Centric Administration- the Heart of Governance
10.	14th Report	Strengthening Financial Management System
11.	15th Report	State and District Administration

The Action taken report is enclosed

Administrative Reforms Commission's 1st Report titled
'Right to Information – Master Key to Good Governance'
Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations
of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Action taken by the State Government
1.	**6. The Manual of Office Procedure (Para 3.2.3)** (a) Para 116 of the Manual of Office Procedure, needs to be reworded as follows: "Communication of Official Information: Every Government Servant shall, in performance of his duties in good faith, communicate to a member of public or any organization full and accurate information, which can be disclosed under the Right to Information Act. (Nothing stated above shall be construed as permitting communication of classified information in an unauthorized manner or for improper gains to a Government Servant or others)."**(10)** (c)The State Governments may be advised to carry out similar amendments in their Manuals, if such provisions exist therein **(12).**	The State Government has brought an amendment to the Karnataka Government Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure. Para 146 of Manual of Office Procedure has been amended to read as follows: "Communication of Official Information: Every Government Servant shall, in performance of his duties in good faith, communicate to a member of public or any organization full and accurate information, which can be disclosed under the Right to Information Act. (Nothing stated above shall be construed as permitting communication of classified information in an unauthorized manner or for improper gains to a Government Servant or others)."
2.	**10. Organizing Information and Record keeping (Para 5.4.11)** (f) All organizations, which have jurisdiction over an area equal to or exceeding a district, should be funded and required to complete the process of digitization by the end of 2009. All sub-district level organizations should complete this task by the end of 2011. The controlling Ministries/ Departments at Union and State level should lay down a detailed road map for this purpose with well-defined	(f) The recommendation has been accepted in principle. However, this is an ongoing process. Digitization will be done by Ministries/Departments in identified priority areas. In the state about 8 departments have completed the task of digitization of records. Besides, a **Record Room Management** software developed by the then Tahsildar,

milestones within 6 months, so that this could be implemented as a priority item in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.**(27)**	Channarayapatna Taluk of Hassan District is being replicated in the General Records Section of the Karnataka Government Secretariat. This will enable to know the details as to the file number, Computer No. Date of Opening/ closure /class of record/subject in brief of all recorded files of the Secretariat and can be located within fraction of a minute even with the minimal manpower.
11. Capacity Building and Awareness Generation (Para 5.5.5.)	
(a) Training programs should not be confined to merely PIOs and APIOs. All government functionaries should be imparted at least one day training on Right to Information within a year. These training programs have to be organized in a decentralized manner in every block. A cascading model could be adopted with a batch of master trainers in each district.**(28)** (b) In all general or specialized training programs, of more than 3 days duration, a half-day module on Right to Information should be compulsory.**(29)**	The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore is a Nodal Agency in Karnataka State for conducting training programs on Right to Information Act. ATI has conducted training programs on RTI under the banner of "Access to information" and Strengthening capacity building and awareness generation for effective implementation of RTI, Act 2005". Before undertaking massive training programs, the Training of trainers were conducted involving, RTI Experts and NGOs from all districts of the State. The ATI, Mysore conducted 2 days training programs for Group A & B Officers, Elected representatives, NGOs, Media and Community Based Organizations and District and Taluka level resource persons. Department specific programs were also organized and covered corporations like KPTCL, KRDCL, Boards etc. A Total of 25,485 participants covered.
(c) Awareness campaigns should be entrusted to credible non-profit organizations at the State level. They should design a multi media campaign best suited to the needs, in the local language. The funds earmarked (as mentioned in para 5.4.11.d) could be utilized for this purpose.**(30)** (d) Appropriate governments should bring out guides and comprehensible information material within the prescribed time.**(31)**	ATI, Mysore roped in District Training Institutes of 22 Districts for conducting Decentralized Training programs at Block level covering Group-C employees and Community Based Organizations. **General Awareness Programme:** • Street plays are being conducted entrusting the task to Rangayana of State Reporatory Troupe, Mysore. • A Awareness Campaign stall was established which attracted thousands of people. • Pamplets on RTI are distributed to the

		general public. • A Radio talk on RTI was organisedf in local stations of ALL India Radio, for dessimination of awareness on RTI for general public. **Publication of Books:** • A series of books (11 No.s) in local language was published fo5r APIOs, PIOs, AAs, NGOs and Media FAQs for all. • RTI decisions of High Court of Karnataka, Case Studies, RTI Calendar, Trainer guide, Module on RTI, a total of 11 books were published on RTI. **Workshops on Best Practices** • A Workshop was conducted for facilitating few department to prepare Section 4(1)(b) templates on RTI and also published the same. • A Regional Workshop on "Best Practices" was conducted to bring about Southern States best initiatives and brought out a booklet of the same. • For the benefit of the Government Secretariat Officers 4 RTI Workshops were conducted and covered 256Officers. **e-Learning Module:** e-Learning module on RTI (both in English and Kannada) is available at Web-site: www.atimysore@gov.in Information & Publicity Department has published advertisements on State/National Highways/main roads for publicity on RTI Act, 2005. Apart from this action has been taken to transmit the same through All India Radio and Doordarshan. Manuals on RTI Act has been published and distributed to public free of cost.
	(e) The CIC and the SICs may issue guidelines for the benefit of public authorities and public officials in particular and public in general about key concepts in the Act and approach to be taken in response to information requests on the lines of the Awareness Guidance Series referred to above (para 5.5.1).**(32).**	The Karnataka Information Commission has also printed and distributed manuals and has undertaken programmes trough Akashavani. At present awareness is being created at the janaspanadana meetings conducted at the hobli level in the State. High Level Committee and State level Committees have been constituted. Many circulars have been issued for the implementation of the Act.

Mechanism for Redressal of Public Grievances (Para 6.8.3) States may be advised to set up independent public grievances redressal authorities to deal with complaints of delay, harassment or corruption. These authorities should work in close coordination with the SICs/District Single Window Agencies, and help citizens use information as a tool to fight against corruption and misgovernance, or for better services.**(55)**	The Government of Karnataka has formulated a mechanism where a single portal has been developed called "e-Spandana". This portal will have multiple links in which citizens can log on their grievances relating to any government department, RTI and Sakala (Guarantee of services to Citizens in Karnataka). This portal will serve as a Single Window Agency as recommended in the First Report of ARC. This will make monitoring of all public grievances effective and efficient. DPAR (Janaspandana) has been made the Nodal Agency for monitoring this portal. In this connection training has been imparted to Deputy Commissioners, all Nodal Officers in the State Directorates and district IT consultants. It is proposed to make a presentation of 10-15 minutes about the e-Spanadana portal in the next Secretaries meeting so that the Principal Secretaries Secretaries and [illegible] respective departments. The present set up in DPAR (AR) has been able to successfully monitor all grievances relating to citizen services Act. In the Last one year from 2nd April 2012 to 31st March 2013, out of 2,09,26,391 applications received, 2,03,98,740 applications disposed off well within time. Disposal rate stands at 96.55%. Besides, DPAR (Janaspandana) has been set up as a Single Window Agency to coordinate public grievances redressal with all agencies within and outside the State. This will be linked to CPGRAM type portal within Sakala. DPAR (AR) with Sakala Mission and DPAR (Janaspandana) Cell would be fully capable and competent to address the issue. (A reply in this regard has already been conveyed to GOI, Ministry of P,PG and P, DARPG, New Delhi vide D.O.Letter of CS dated 04-09-2012 vide No. DPAR 92 YOMASA 2012 and again on 13-03-2013 vide No.DPAR 22 AaSaPa 2012).

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Administrative Reforms Commission's '2nd Report-Unlocking human capital- Entitlements and Governance-a Case study

Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Action taken by the State Government
	1. Guaranteeing Reach (Para 5.2.1.6)	
	(a). Awareness generation programmes should be taken up by all States Govts. The publicity and guidance material should be available in local languages. The effectiveness of these programmes should be measured through independent sample surveys. (1)	Primary schools are being opened as per RTE norms, in every neighborhood. LPS within 1 Kms, HPS within 3 KMs and High School within 5 KMs. Improve the school enrollment and attendance: Each academic year begins with Shala Prarambhotsava and Minchina Sanchara. These are accompanied by newspaper and Radio publicity and extensive school visit by departmental Officers. Samudayadatta Shale is conducted across the State thrice a year after wide publicity to ensure interaction between parents and community on one hand and school on the other hand. Multimedia publicity campaign is used to drive home the importance of education & to minimize school dropouts and to minimize school drop outs and out of school children. Incentive schemes are introduced for the benefit mainly of Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribes. School bags and note books are specially given to these children. Special norms are introduced for the hilley areas for the opening of schools and teacher deployment. Planning Department: Government of Karnataka has taken up intensive IEC activities through following various media about MGNREGS in Karnataka. 1. All India Radio. 2. Television 3. Satcom 4. Street plays & Folk dances. 5. Printing Pamphlets.

	6. Wall writing. 7. Kalajatha 8. Hand bills and posters 9. Public announcements
(b). Intensive use of All India Radio and Doordarshan should be made to local languages as is done in the case of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and National Rural Health Mission. **(2)**	Action has been taken for intensive use of All India Radio in the Regional Vernacular (Local Languages) & it has got a over whelming response from public. We have received nearly 10,000 letters in response to the programme by name "DEEVIGE".
(c) In order to ensure proper coverage, voters' lists may be used for ascertaining the number of eligible households. This however, should not be the sole basis for registering households under NREGA. The number of households registered should be monitored and compared against other data like census, BPL survey etc, so that affirmative action ... be taken wherever the participation is not satisfactory. **(3)**	Action has been taken for preparation of district perspective plans for five years on pilot basis as per the operational guidelines. DPCs have been instructed to take up and initiate base line survey to assess the eligibility of household and also labour demand and nature of work sought. Karnataka is monitoring census data and BPL survey data including seeding of AADHAR numbers
(d) Independent monitors, wherever necessary, should be deployed in areas where participation of vulnerable sections is not adequate, to ensure that the weaker sections are participating and getting their entitlements. It also needs to be ensured that all habitations/hamlets get fully covered. **(4)**.	Karnataka has appointed quality monitoring cum Third Party Monitors who are regarded as Third Party Inspection Parties. The State has called for expression of interest & has empanelled such Third Parties so that DPCs can use their services as and when required. Instructions have been issued to ensure that the Grama Sabhas are widely attended with atleast a minimum quorum representation for vulnerable sections like SC/ST small and marginal farmers, IAY beneficiaries
(e) Special norms should be worked out for various parameters of the Scheme for difficult areas. **(5)**	State is examining the same.
(f) 'Household' should be defined to mean a nuclear family i.e. husband, wife and minor children, and may include any person wholly or substantially dependent on the head of the family. **(6)**	The definition of household as per the Operational Guidelines 3.2.1, 3.1.2 /iii is considered for the issue of Job card to a household. Household means the members of the family related to each

		other by blood, marriage or adoption and normally residing together and sharing meals or holding a common ration card.
	2. Guaranteeing Outcomes (Para 5.2.2.6) (a) An evaluation should be carried out to assess the socio-economic impact of NREGA. This evaluation should encompass the following activities; **(8)** a1. Identifying the parameters to be evaluated: These parameters should capture the livelihood security. The following parameters are suggested (i) Average annual income of households. (ii) Prevalent market wages for agricultural labour. (iii) Average number of days a family migrates in search of labour. (iv) Productivity of small and marginal and holdings. (v) Quality and contribution of assets Before finalizing the list of parameters, each of them should be validated after a field study. a2. Conducting a baseline survey: This should be concluded within three months. a3. Fixing threshold levels for parameters to signal successful implementation of NREGA.	As mentioned above Karnataka has taken up impact studies of MGNREGA implementation with respect to purchase power, standard of living, improvement of education, child care etc.,. There is a study being conducted on the role of MGNREGS in improving the rural infrastructure emphasizing on water and soil conservation there by studying the impact on MGNREGS on strengthening of rural livelihood. A study has also been conducted on financial inclusion due to the impact of MGNREGS in Karnataka. Financial inclusion includes access to banks and post office, live stock improvement financial literacy, purchase power, loan account etc. Financial inclusion was studied with a focus on rural areas as per the RBI priorities. A study was also conducted on the land development of SCs/STs and impact of MGNREGA on their social and economic Status. Action has been taken to conduct the baseline survey and it will be completed at the earliest: In Karnataka MGNREGA is implemented entirely by the Gram Panchayat. Selection of work and the Labour Budget is prepared by the Grama Sabhas. An independent study conducted by IISc, Bangalore in collaboration with MoRD and GIZ (Germany) is done which is basically for environmental benefit and vulnerability reduction through MGNREGS in Chitradurga district. This study has quantified the reduction in vulnerability due to implementation of MGNREGA. The study was presented to Government of India on 30th April 2013 and was well received.

	...pact evaluation: The first evaluation should be carried out on completion of three years of implementation of the NREGA. (b). This outcome evaluation could be done as part of the expanded task of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) to develop district and sub-district level data. **(9)**	ISEC has conducted a study on impact on MGNREGA. Evaluation was based on the methodology of sample survey supported by secondary study available on public domain in MGNREGA Website.
13.	**13. Strengthening Local Governments – Building Institutions (Para 5.4.1.1.3)** (a) Panchayats should be empowered by transferring all development schemes which are better managed locally, to them. This transfer should also include the commensurate transfer of administrative and financial power and the implementation machinery. **(39)**	As per the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution and the 11th Schedule, Government of Karnataka has transferred all 29 subjects to the respective Panchayat Raj Institutions, as early as in the year 1995 and 2003. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, Section 58, 145 and 184 envisages the functions which are to be carried out by the respective Panchayat Raj Institutions.
		Alongwith the functions, functionaries as well as funds have also been transferred to these PRIs in the form of District Sector budget which is also known as Panchayat Window for the PRI budget.
	(c) Officers of adequate seniority should be posted as CEOs of District Panchayat and the intermediate level Panchayat. **(41)**	Officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Forest Service, Karnataka Administrative Service and Senior officers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments are being posted as CEOs of Zilla Panchayat. Taluk Officers of Intermediate Panchayat is headed by a Class-1 Junior Scale of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of the Revenue Sub-Division and Class-1 Junior Scale Officers of the Rural Development and Panchayat Department are posted as Executive Officer of Taluka Panchayat.
	3. Ensuring Convergence (Para 5.2.3.6) (a) Baseline performance indicators should beworked out for important services such as	In the implementation of MGNREGA Karnataka, based on the national

	health and education and efforts should be made to improve them continuously. **(10)**	guidelines has issued detailed guidelines on convergence with various Line Departments like Forest, Horticulture, Fisheries , Watershed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture Engineering Division & Women and Child Welfare. A number of High Power Committees meetings under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary of GOK were held to work out the modalities roles and responsibilities of the Line Departments. A detailed circular has been issued vide number RDP 08 EGS 2008 dated 21-07-2012. Separate instructions have been issued to take up convergence for construction of Anganavadis.
	10. Schedule of Rates (Para5.3.4.2.11)	
	(a) State Governments should evolve a more realistic rural Schedule of Rates for NREGA in each district. These rates should be evolved that, workers both men and women, get the prescribed minimum wage. The prescribed minimum wage should be taken as the base and the Schedule of Rates should then be worked out. Adequate allowance should be provided as there would be a substantial proportion of women workers. This could be achieved by conducting a gender specific Time & Motion study at the district level. **(30)**	A separate common schedule of rates for MGNREGA works has been issued by the State Government applicable to all districts which includes the works under Forest, Horticulture, Fisheries ,Water shed Development, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Engineering Division, etc.,. A unit cost of the out turn is worked out as and when wage rates are revised. Time and motion studies will be conducted for further new works.
	(b) The district Schedule of Rates for NREGA should be prepared under the supervision of the District Technical Resources Support Group. **(31)**	The schedule of rates were prepared under the guidance of technical personnel. It is being followed compulsorily
	(c) State Government should ensure that inter district variations are within a permissible band. **(32)**	State is examining the same.
	(e) As regards elderly and physically challenged people, it is suggested that while prescribing norms for a realistic Schedule of Rates the productivity of such person should be kept in mind. They should be assigned works such as provision, assistance in taking	For elderly and physically challenged people 25% discount in work out turn has been given in the implementation of MGNREGS in Karnataka

	...ments and overseeing the amenities at the worksite.(34)	
	(f) The Schedule of Rates needs to be made transparent. It should clearly spell out the amounts required for the material as well as labour components in each item of work. **(35)**	Schedule of Rates prepared for 2012-13 has been posted in public domain. All the activities of each sector involved in MGNREGS have been clearly enunciated.
	14. Strengthening Local Governments – Capacity Building (Para 5.4.1.2.8) (a) NREGA should be implemented by a judicious mix of permanent and contractual staff. Staff required for implementation of NREGA at sub district levels should be engaged locally. This appointment may not be to a service but to a particular post. This could be achieved through contractual engagement. The process should be totally objective and transparent.**(42)**	Karnataka has taken action to appoint a required Technical and other Man power Supporting Staff on Out Source basis through Man Power Agencies by following through tender process under Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act 1999, and Rules, 2000. Supporting staff have been provided for smaller Grama Panchayats also.
	(e) In case of smaller Gram Panchayats where each Panchayat cannot financially support a full complement of staff, the State Government may group them into compact administrative units for staffing purposes. **(46)**	Action has been taken to appoint Engineers and other Technical persons like Forest Graduates and Horticultural Graduates at the rate of one person for two Gram Panchayats.
	(g) In case of acute shortage of Engineers in the field, a panel of non-government engineers may be engaged at the block level. Educated youth could be identified and trained to prepare estimates for works. These draft estimates would then be scrutinized and approved by the panel of engineers at the block level. **(48)**	These subjects are a part of the training modules developed by the Abdul Nazir Saab State Institute for Rural Development. Training is given to all PRI functionaries, elected representatives and Line Department functionaries face to face by SATCOM.
	(j) The following subjects should inter alia be covered in the training programmes : i. The concept of poverty, its dimensions, .causes and possible solutions. ii. The problems of gender inequality. iii. An overview of Panchayati Raj. iv. NREGA and the processes involved in it. v. Associated laws such as Right to Information, Minimum Wages Act etc **(51)**	

	(k) A cascading approach should be adopted for training. Pools of resource persons should be created at the State, district and block levels.**(52)** (l) Distance learning technology should be used for imparting training in remote and inaccessible areas.**(53)** (m) There should be evaluation of training activities through independent agencies. **(54)**	----
	(n) The services of NGOs and SHGs should be used to impart trainings. **(55)**	Yes. The services of NGOs have been used for training for preparation of District Perspective Plan. Their services have been used for conducting Social Audit also.
	(o) In violence affected areas, a District Task Force headed by the District Collector having the Superintendent of Police, Chief Executive of District Panchayat and other concerned officers, as members should be constituted to ensure that the provisions of NREGA are implemented properly, and to help the Panchayats. **56)**	The DPCs are ensuring optimal implementation of MGNREGA Scheme even in the Naxal affected area bordering Western Ghats.
	(p) In areas where the Panchayats are nonfunctional, the District Collector should be made responsible for implementation of REGS. In areas which are not covered by Part IX of the Constitution, local bodies under the State law which may or may not be traditional institutions, can be used. State specific solutions will have to be evolved since the situation varies from State to State. **(57)**	There are no non functional Panchayats
	16. Block Resource Centre(Para 5.4.3.2) (a) To augment the technical resources of Panchayats at the village and intermediate levels, a Block Resource Centre may be set up which would include a panel of experts and Professionals available at the block level. This Centre would perform functions at the block level, similar to those of the District Technical Group at the district level. **(61)**	Each Gram Panchayat has a Panchayat Development Officer, a Gram Panchayat Secretary and for every 4 Gram Panchayats one Engineer to look after technical issues. At Block level, a sub division of Engineering Department is functioning as a technical head for the implementation of all developmental

	works. In addition to this Taluka Resource Centre called Samarthya Soudhas have established in all the Blocks which work as a Technical Resource Centre as well as Capacity Building Centers at Block Levels. At district level a technical wing headed by Executive Engineer oversees technical aspects of developmental works.
21. Use of IT – Blocks as Nodal, Fully-Electronic Points (Para 5.4.8.1.6)	
(a) Blocks must be the nodal levels of government at which all information is electronic. This should be achieved within a year. **(74)** (b) Any information collected in non-electronicform at this or a lower level of government must be digitized at block level.**(75)**	Karnataka has broad band connectivity in all Gram Panchayats. All GPs use the Panchatantra software through which the daily accounts are maintained in double entry accounting system. Besides GP meeting proceedings, Gram Sabha proceedings are in public domain. The Panchatantra web portal is accessible to the public. In MGNREGA IT Intervention in the form of Electronic Fund Management System is being implemented Wages presently are transferred directly to around 6.00 lakhs job card holders bank account about Rs. 150.00 Crores up to the end of March 2013.
23. Use of IT – Architecture for Development- (Para 5.4.8.3.3	
(a) Data from the blocks should be aggregated in central repositories in each of the States. A single data centre may be adequate for each State, and transmission to this Centre from each of the blocks should be enabled. District-wise aggregation of the data reported from the blocks should be taken up to facilitate monitoring at this level too, although no data centres are necessary at this intermediate level. **(78)**	Through Panchatantra software data is obtained GP wise and is e-aggregated at TP, ZP & State Level. State e-Panchayat PPMU is being established.
(b) A pre-determined format for bulk transmission of data should also be established, as should the frequency for such transfers. **(79)**	This is currently followed for Panchatantra which is maintained by NIC.

	(c) Dedicated transmission networks for government data are not necessary. Wide area networks established by private entities will suffice. Nonetheless data encryption and network security levels should be set high enough to ensure the integrity of the data from creation to analysis and archival. **(80)**	For Panchatantra, Karnataka is relying on NIC Network
	(d) The Union Government should maintain its own data centre, aggregating data from each of the State repositories. **(81)**	Not applicable.
	27. Use of IT – IT System for monitoring and Evaluation (Para 5.4.8.7.5)	
	(a) A comprehensive list of quantitative measures for the detection of inconsistencies between operations and rules should be established within the IT system. These should be directly derived from the rules themselves – each of the rules/guidelines should be considered alongside the question "can this be monitored in real-time?" and the appropriate measure of detection should be developed. **(95)**	MGNREGA & NRDWP both centrally sponsored programmes are monitored through Government of India Software. All the data are available in public domain. In Karnataka IT application intervention has been taken up for almost real time transfer of funds from State to Districts, Blocks, Gram Panchayats and even to beneficiaries' accounts. For the State Government schemes integration of works is done to satellite imagery, photographs and e-initiatives. Appropriate system to trigger alerts for abnormalities are being incorporated in existing software.
	(b) Violations of the rules using any of the quantified measures should trigger alerts in the IT system, which should be routed to the appropriate supervisory official.**(96)**	Performance is being reviewed on the basis of objective criteria. The Panchatantra software has ranks ZPs, TP & GPs real time and the rankings are in public domain.
	(c) Performance variables for the REGS as a whole should be identified, and these should be applied to data at all implementing levels. In addition to the implementing levels, the data should also be aggregated by jurisdiction and ranks established for all blocks, districts and States according to the measures of performance. Such output should be public as part of the Governments disclosures under the	An End to End solution is under the consideration to incorporate GIS system (Geographic Information System) and other modules for better management of

...il law.(97) (d) A Geographic Information System for the REGS should be developed and information that is developed through aggregation should be presented through this system as well. A zoom able and pan-able interface should allow performance to be understood at different levels of administration from the same base data. Wherever possible, suo moto disclosures should be in GIS format also, in addition to their other means of dissemination. **(98)**	implementation of rural development works.

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Administrative Reforms Commission's '3rd Report-Crisis management-From despair to hope'
Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative **Reforms Commission (ARC)**	Action taken by the State **Government**
1.	**7. Empowering the Relief Commissioners/ Disaster Management Departments to Effectively Discharge Disaster Related Responsibilities: (Para 4.3.9.2)**	
	(a) The State Disaster Management organizations need to be strengthened for dealing with crises. This could be achieved in the following manner: (i) A framework should be in readiness to be put in place immediately during crisis or on fulfillment of some pre-arranged scenarios – the 'trigger mechanism' needs to be well defined to ensure that the 'framework' is put in active operation instantaneously. (ii) The 'framework' may consist of officers (designated by name) drawn from Revenue, Police, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health Engineering, Water Resources, Women & Child Development, Welfare, Public Works, Highways, Irrigation, Health, and Treasury & Accounts Departments. The designated officers must undergo a week's orientation every year, though they may continue to discharge their normal departmental responsibilities except when seconded to the nodal point in the manner suggested above. (iii) The designated officers will work as a cohesive integrated team under one roof on whole-time basis during crisis situations, under the leadership of the nodal officer and be responsible entirely for the functioning of their department insofar as it relates to drought/disaster management. (iv) The role and responsibility of each department needs to be specifically identified and defined on the lines the Ministry of Agriculture has specified	**Revenue Department (DM):** SEC reconstituted with Heads of various Departments to ensure speedy decisions and for effective implementation of the decisions of the SEC. (SEC is a body chaired by the Chief Secretary and Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Principal Secretaries of Energy, Finance, Home, Agriculture departments as the members. Director General, ATI, Mysore and DGP, F &ES are the permanent invitees). DDMAs reconstituted in 8 districts which has corporations to involve corporation Commissioners as members. Reconstituted in 22 districts by making HQA/ADC as CEO of DDMA. All Deputy Commissioners Office has been provided funds to equip EOC with VHF and Console Technology. The Technology is provided to ensure speedy rescue and relief, including availability of safe drinking water, sanitization, procurement and distribution of relief materials, trauma care and counseling.

...responsibilities of various Union Government agencies during severe droughts. (v) The designated departmental officer should be delegated powers and responsibilities defined in advance and will deal with other departmental ...officers directly.(13)	NGOs and other groups are trained under 13th Finance Commission CB program and UNDP program through Red Cross Society and NIMHANS, for rescue and relief operations done by the Government. DDMPS are prepared which focus for identification of vulnerable areas and groups such as children, physically and mentally disadvantaged, for providing minimum standards of relief requirements of basic amenities. Department of Home and Revenue (DM) are jointly working towards establishment of State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) on the lines of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). It is planned to set up 4 companies of SDRF over a period of 3 years (2013-16). Revenue Department (DM) has already made financial provision for setting up SDRF with a grant of Rs.7.50 Crores for Search and Rescue equipments and Rs.3.00 Crores for capacity Building of the SDRF Personnel every year till 2016. It has also identified 2.00 acres of land at Bangalore Rural for stationing NDRF in Bangalore. Traditional Fishermen tracking System is planned with Home Department and the pilot programme will be taken up in the current year. Technology Automation for Management of Emergencies and Disasters, a software developed and implemented as pilot project in Raichur District. **Education Department (Primary**

		and Secondary): Crisis management awareness has been main streamed in school education. Concept of disaster management teamwork and preparedness etc., will be dealt in 10th standard text books
	29. Relief and Rehabilitation: (Para 7.1.12) (b) The efforts of NGOs and other groups have to be coordinated with government activities at the district and state levels.**(105)** (d) Minimum standards of relief should be developed to address the requirements of food, health, water and sanitation shelter requirements. Focus should be placed on the special needs of the vulnerable population that is, children, women, the elderly and the physically challenged.**(107)**	(a) & (d) The recommendations are accepted.
	24. Coordinating Relief: (Para 6.2.6) (a) Effective coordination is essential at the district and sub-district levels for rescue/relief operations and to ensure proper receipt and provision of relief. During rescue and relief operations, unity of command should be ensured with the Collector in total command.**(79)**	is in practice.
	(c) Ensuring safe drinking water and sanitized living conditions should receive as much apriority as other basic means of livelihood.**(81)**	Is being followed.
	(d) All procurement and distribution of relief materials should be done in a transparent manner.**(82)**	Utmost care has been taken.
	26. Police, Home Guards and Fire Services: (Para 6.3.2.11) (a) Policemen, Firemen and the Home Guards at the field level who are among the first responders should be adequately trained in handling crises/disasters. Such training should be specific to the types of crises envisaged in an area. More importantly, they should be fully involved in the preparation of the local Crisis/Disaster Management Plan and also be fully conversant with them.**(92)**	Is being followed.

...ilding Community Resilience: (Para ... 4)	
(a) Location specific training programmes for the community should be executed through the panchayats. **(61)**	Training programmes are being organized by the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development regularly. To reach maximum number of stake holders, Satellite based training activities are conducted Face to Face training programme for a limited number of stake holders are also conducted in the Taluka Resource Centres called Samarthya Soudhas. Location specific training modules are designed in consultation with all stake holders. Trainings have been conducted in Community Based Disaster Preparedness plan in 3 Districts- Bijapur, Bagalkot and Raichur. On Pilot basis 60 villages in 3 districts were taken up CBDPP Data collected, panchayaths and CBOs trained. The process of preparing CBDPP is under way. Through Red Cross Society District Response Group is created in 18 locations covering Udupi, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Davangere and Dakshina Kannada districts. IEC material developed for Floods and circulated to vulnerable villages. 25 episodes related to DM/DRR were aired through AIR. Inorder to increase participation for the DM/DRR program, cash prizes were provided to the listeners. Onsite and offsite mock drills conducted at Kaiga Plant and Petro-chemical Centres located in

		Bangalore Rural and Dakshina Kannada by Industries Department, District Administration and Revenue (DM). Mock Drills for Urban Flood, Bangalore and for Cyclone in Karwar conducted with the support of NDMA. IRS Training given to 30 officers at Mangalore with the support of NIDM.
	(b) Crisis management awareness needs to be mainstreamed in education. For the purpose, an appropriate component of disaster awareness should be introduced in school, college, university, professional and vocational education.**(62)**	Under 13th Finance Commission, CB National School Safety Program is being implemented in 30 districts through DSERT. Perspective Plan for 5 years developed and submitted (2010-2015). Amount spent so far is 22.00 lakhs. Meetings have been held to bring DM/DRR in Upper Primary School Text books. Retro-fitting seminars, Conferences conducted in Engineering colleges in Mangalore, Mysore and Bangalore. The grant was provided by NDMA. Funds allotted for 5 years.
	33. Livelihood Management in Extremely Drought Prone Areas: (Para 9.3.2) (a) A strategy for making people pursue livelihoods compatible with their ecosystems needs to be evolved. Some concrete steps in this direction could be: (i) A multi-disciplinary team needs to be immediately constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to specifically identify villages where soil and climatic conditions make 'conventional agriculture' unsustainable. (ii) Alternate means of livelihood have to be evolved in consultation with the communities, in such areas. **(128)**	

[illegible] of Local Self-Governments (Para 4.[illegible].4.2)	
(a) State Governments may examine the need to incorporate provisions in the state disaster management law and also the state laws governing bodies to provide for a well defined [illegible] the municipal bodies and panchayat raj institutions.**(15)**	Capacity building programs on DM/DRR conducted through VSAT and Workshops to 6963 PRI members by ATI [illegible] GOI UNDP Program. Gants provided and monitored by Revenue Department (Disaster Management). Urban Flood Management Center opened in KSNDMC. Urban Flood disaster management study undertaken by Municipal Adsministration. Funds provided [illegible] Reveneue Department (DM). Gram Panchayats have a major role in Disaster Management Plans of all districts. Regarding the situation management during the disasters all officials at Gram Panchayat level, Block level and District level necessary trainings have been given by the respective District Collector through the Administrative Training Institute of the State.
5. Crisis Management Set Up for Metropolitan Cities: (Para 4.3.5.2) (a) In larger cities (say, with population exceeding 2.5 million), the Mayor, assisted by the Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation and the Police Commissioner should be directly responsible for Crisis management.**(16)**	Deputy Commissioners of the Districts shall be incident Commanders.
14. Preparation of Disaster Management Plans: (Para 5.5.9) (a) Crisis/disaster management plans as stipulated under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 should be prepared, based on hazard and vulnerability analysis. The offsite emergency plans, in case of industrial hazards, should be integrated into the District Crisis/Disaster Management Plan. The State Disaster Management Authorities should set up a mechanism in place to evaluate these plans	30 DDMPs and SDMP prepared for 2012-13.

	periodically, and ensure the effectiveness of the plans.**(32)**	
	(b) The District Disaster Management Plan needs to have two components: i. Long Term Mitigation Plan. ii. Emergency Response Plan. The Long Term Mitigation Plan, in turn, should have the following components: i. Long Term Development Plan. ii. Long Term Enforcement Plan.	Before preparing DDMPs, DDMAs and DDMPs were reviewed and on the basis of HRVA it was guided to prepare DDMPs. Based on DDMPs, the SDMP was developed. Guidelines and policy for Disaster Management developed and SEC approved.
	Annual plans should be culled out of the Long Term Development/ Enforcement Plans. State Governments must evolve a mechanism for speedily scrutinizing district level long term plans to harmonize these with similar plans for other districts, particularly those located contiguously. **(33)**	The process of preparing 2013-14 DDMPs is initiated.
	(c) The quality of on-site and off-site emergency plans in hazardous industrial units need to be enhanced in terms of completeness and practicability of implementation considering the ground level situation. The State Disaster Management Authorities should set up a mechanism in place to evaluate these plans periodically.**(34).** (d) The plan should be prepared in consultation with all role players. Each role player should understand and accept his/her roles. This would require awareness campaigns, especially for the community.**(35)** (e) For ensuring quality of on-site and off-site emergency plans (for hazardous units), the professional expertise available, both in industry, and in enforcement agencies such as the Factory Inspectorates should be improved.**(36).** (f) All crisis/disaster management plans should be tested periodically through mock drills.**(37)**	

... be the responsibility of the state level 'nodal department' to ensure that adequate assistance is available at the district level for drawing up and periodically updating the plans. The nodal department must engage agencies and experts on a continuing basis to examine the plans ... methodological and substantive deficiencies to the notice of agencies formulating the plans.(38) (h) The same principles would apply to plan at other levels.(39)	
15. Making Crisis/Disaster Management Plans a Part of Development Plans: (Para 5.6.3) (a) The activities in the disaster management plans should be included in the development plans of the line agencies and the authorities like panchayats and municipal bodies.(40)	CMP for the State is prepared. Preparation of CMP for Oil spills is under preparation. Health & Revenue Departments jointly conducted programs on Hospital emergency preparedness Plan and Triage. Work is under way to prepare HEPP for all District Hospitals. SDMF Plan is under preparation. The State has submitted National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Plan for holding series of meetings in the coastal districts with varied stakeholders. It is planned to mainstream DRR in JNNURM and NRHM in the RFD of 2013-14. Work is underway. Whenever there is a disaster, Gram Panchayats include Disaster Management Plans in their developmental action plans.
(b) The supervisory level of each agency should ensure that the annual plan of that agency incorporates the activities listed out in the disaster management plan on a priority basis **(41)**	Supervisory bodies like Intermediate Panchayat and District Panchayats oversee the implementation of Disaster Management Plans alongwith the District Collector.

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29. Relief and Rehabilitation: (Para 7.1.12

33. Livelihood Management in Extremely Drought Prone Areas: (Para 9.3.2)

Reply not furnished

Administrative Reforms Commission's '4th' Report-Ethics in Governance
Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

No.	Recommendations made by **Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)**	Action taken by the State Government
	9. (4.5.6) Ombudsman at the Local Levels	
	(a) A local bodies Ombudsman should be constituted for a group of districts to investigate cases against the functionaries of the local bodies. The State Panchayat Raj Acts and the Urban Local Bodies Act should be amended to include this provision. (75)	**Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department** Ombudsman have been appointed in Karnataka for monitoring MGNREGS. At present in 19 Districts Ombudsmans are working, for the rest selection is underway.
	(b) The local bodies Ombudsman should be empowered to investigate cases of corruption or maladministration by the functionaries of the local self governments, and submit reports to the competent authorities for taking action. The competent authorities should normally take action as recommended. In case they do not agree with the recommendations, they should give their reasons in writing and the reasons should be made public. (76)	Under Section 296 of the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 the office of District Ombudsman has been created. This year it is proposed the functionalise the office of District Ombudsman under RGPSA scheme. Views of Urban Development Department: Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act. 1976 and Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 provide for mechanism for audit functions and audit reports and placing the audit reports of the Urban Local Bodies before the Legislature etc. Technical and Supervision audit by the C & AG is also provided for. This institutional suggestion is considered as inappropriate for the present.
	30. (4.6.6) Strengthening Investigation and Prosecution	
	(a) The State Vigilance Commissions/ Lokayuktas may be empowered to supervise the prosecution of corruption related cases. (77) (b) The investigative agencies should	There should be a state vigilance commission to successfully look into issues of Urban and Rural local bodies. Even though Lokayukta has got jurisdiction over Panchayaths, due to vast responsibilities, Lokayukta cannot give much focus on Local self Governments.

	acquire multi-disciplinary skills and should be thoroughly conversant with the working of various offices/ departments. They should draw officials from different wings of government. (78) (c) Modern techniques of investigation should also be deployed like electronic surveillance, video and audio recording of surprise inspections, traps, searches and seizures. (79) (d) A reasonable time limit for investigation of different types of cases should be fixed for the investigative agencies. (80)	Besides, with regard to investigations and disciplinary enquires, no procedures have been laid down. In this connection, in the meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government held on 30-04-2013, it was decided to constitute a Committee consisting of Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of DPAR, RDPR, Home, Co-operation & Urban Development Departments at the State under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary to Government.
	(e) There should be sustained step-up in the number of cases detected and investigated. The priorities need to be reoriented by focusing on 'big' cases of corruption. (81) (f) The prosecution of corruption cases should be conducted by a panel of lawyers prepared by the Attorney General or the Advocate General in consultation with Rashtriya Lokayukta or Lokayukta as the case may be. (82). (g) The anti-corruption agencies should conduct systematic surveys of departments with particular reference to highly corruption prone ones in order to gather intelligence and to target officers of questionable integrity. (83) h) The economic offences unit of states needs to be strengthened to effectively investigate cases and there should be better coordination amongst existing agencies. (84)	
	31. (5.1.12) Citizens' Initiatives (a) Citizens' Charters should be made effective by stipulating the service levels and also the remedy if	18 departments have prepared and sent copy of their Citizens Charter and 21 departments are yet to send a copy of the same to DPAR

[illegible] (85) (b) Citizens may be involved in the assessment and maintenance of ethics in important government institutions and offices. (86) (c) Reward schemes should be introduced to incentivize citizen's initiatives.(87)	(AR). After implementation of the Karnataka Sakala Services Act, 265 services are being delivered to the citizens in a time bound manner. Besides, after a thorough Survey by the DPAR (E-Governance), 1800 services of all the departments have been identified which could be brought under Sakala. All the departments were requested to publish their Citizens Charter in their departmental website and give a copy to DPAR (AR).
	RDPR Dept: State has established a Citizen Charter. As a part of Citizen charter initiated by the State Govt, State has established a Toll Free Call Center. Four following services are offered under Toll Free Setup:
	1. New Job card issuance. 2. Modification in the existing Job cards. 3. Demand for work. 4. Complaints, Grievances redressal and enquiry about the scheme. Citizens are involved in the assessment and the maintenance of ethics at Gram Panchayat level by conducting Social Audit which is scheduled every year in the month of August-September.
	Education Department (Primary & Secondary): Citizen charter is already in force in the education department. However, a Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Administration), Primary & Secondary Education Department to review the citizen charter in view of the RTE norms and to prepare citizen charter for other Departments which are coming under the administration of Primary & Secondary Education Secretariat. This work will be completed within a month. **Transport Department:** BMTC: Citizen Charter provides information to the travelling public. Public can even access the charter through BMTC Website.

		Simple arrangements such as suggestion Box or Suggestion Register placed at the Reception Counters/Information Facilitation Centres of every office. A separate section for handling public complaints has been established at BMTC. BMTC has also introduced Call Centre system and online response desk for suggestions/complaints. **Transport Department:** Transport Adalats are being conducted every three months in all the offices in the presence of their respective DCTs/JCTs at a fixed time. Advertisement about this is being given through News Papers, Radios and other Media for active participation of public. A large number of public representatives of various associations of public service, vehicles, journalists etc. attend these adalats. Most of the grievances are solved on the spot. Public Relations Officer system introduced in all RTOs and ARTOs Offices.
	(d) School awareness programmes should be introduced, highlighting the importance of ethics and how corruption can be combated.(88)	Education department has mainstreamed. the aspects of citizen initiatives. Students are introduced to the idea of corruption as a negative force in the society & measures to combat the same are discussed. Regarding eradication of corruption suitable lessons will be introduced in 7th and 10th standards in Social sciences text books effective from 2014-15.
	34. (5.4.2) Social Audit (a) Operational guidelines of all developmental Schemes and citizen centric programmes should provide for a social audit mechanism. (93)	**RDPR Department:** Independent Social Audit Directorate has been established in Karnataka. It is headed by a retired IAS officer. In several districts and Taluk Level social audit co-coordinators are working for timely and smooth conduct of Social Audit. **Directorate of Empowerment & Sports:** Effectiveness of Departmental

	Programmes are being assessed through third party evaluation. The functioning of the Swimming Pools and Indoor Stadia has been evaluated on these lines by the Centre for Population Dynamics-a third party agency specializing in scientific evaluation techniques.
47. (6.10.2) Monitoring Complaints	
(a) All offices having large public interface should have an online complaint tracking system. If possible, this task of complaint tracking should be outsourced. (116)	Principal Secretary, DPAR (E-gov) informed that E-Governance has created an integrated platform for monitoring of complaints through launch of Mobile Governance-citizens can access through mobile.
(b) There should be an external, periodic mechanism of 'audit' of complaints [illegible] public interface. (117)	The same platform will be open to all departments to offer their services. 30-40 services are already being offered in Bangalore One, Karnataka One Centres etc. Mobile Governance Services will be launched after the elections are over.
(c) Apart from enquiring into each complaint and fixing responsibility for the lapses, if any, the complaint should also be used to analyze the systemic deficiencies so that remedial measures are taken. (118).	The Call Centres of different departments could be integrated into one Single Platform.
48. (7.9). Protecting the Honest Civil Servant	
a) Every allegation of corruption received through complaints or from sources cultivate the investigating agency against a public servant must be examined in depth at the initial stage itself before initiating any enquiry. Every such allegation must be analyzed to assess whether the allegation is specific, whether it is credible and whether it is verifiable. Only when an allegation meets the requirements of these criteria, should it be recommended for verification, and the verification must be taken up after obtaining approval of the competent authority. The levels of competent authorities for authorizing verifications /enquiries must be fixed in the anti-corruption agencies for	In the meeting held on 30-04-2013 under the Chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, it was decided to constitute a Committee which should go into the issue. It was also informed that corruption by the anti-corruption agencies is a very complicated issue. Hence it was suggested to bring in some amendments to the existing Acts and rules

different levels of suspect officers. (127)

(b) In matters relating to allegations of corruption, open enquiries should not be taken up straightaway on the basis of complaints/ source information. When verification /secret enquiries are approved, it should be ensured that secrecy of such verifications is maintained and the verifications are done in such a manner that neither the suspect officer nor anybody else comes to know about it. Such secrecy is essential not only to protect the reputation of innocent and honest officials, but also to ensure the effectiveness of an open criminal investigation. Such secrecy of verification/ enquiry will ensure that in case the allegations are found to be incorrect, the matter can be closed without anyone having come to know of it. The Inquiry / Verification Officers should be in a position to appreciate the sensitivities involved in handling allegations of corruption.(128)

(c) The evaluation of the results of verification/enquiries should be done in a Competent and just manner. Much injustice can occur due to faulty evaluation of the facts and the evidence collected in support of such facts. Personnel handling this task should not only be competent and honest but also impartial and imbued with a sense of justice.(129)

(d) Whenever an Inquiry Officer requires to consult an expert to understand technical / complex issues, he can do so, but the essential requirement of proper application of mind has to take place at every stage to ensure that no injustice is caused to the honest and the innocent.(130)

d. As an aid to capacity building, suitable schemes need to be drawn up under State Plans for Rural and Urban Development for documentations of case studies, best practices and evaluation with reference to the performance of the prescribed duties and responsibilities of such bodies.**(38)**	Schemes are proposed under the Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sabalikarana Scheme(RGPSA) for improving the capacity building of PRI members as well as officials regarding their duties and responsibilities.
e. Training of elected representatives and personnel should be regarded as a continuing activity. Expenditure requirement on training may be taken into account by the State Finance Commissions while making recommendations. **(39)**	The State accords prominent importance to capacity building of elected representatives. Training of elected representatives is a continuous process of the State for all the three tier elected representatives. The President The President and Vice President of PRIs every year attend special special training programmes that are conducted regarding their duties and functions as per the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The other elected representatives are also trained through Satcom. The details of the same are accessible to the State Finance Commission.
f. Academic research has a definite role to play in building long-term strategic institutional capacity for greater public good. Organizations like the Indian Council of Social Science Research must be encouraged to fund theoretical, applied and action research on various aspects of the functioning of local bodies.**(40)** g. A pool of experts and specialists (e.g. engineers, planners etc.) could be maintained by a Federation /consortium of local bodies. This common pool could be then accessed by the local bodies whenever required for specific tasks.**(41)**	A pool of experts and specialists empanelment is maintained at the Abdul Nazir Sab State Institute of Rural Development for immediate deployment in various training programmes.
11. (Para 3.7.5.6) Decentralized Planning b. In the interim and in accordance with the present constitutional scheme, DPCs should be constituted in all States within three months of	

	completion of elections to local bodies and should become the sole planning body for the district. The DPC should be assisted by a planning office with a full time District Planning Officer.**(43)** c. For urban districts where town planning functions are being done by Development Authorities, these authorities should become the technical/planning arms of the DPCs and ultimately of the District Council.**(44)** d. A dedicated centre in every district should be set up to provide inputs to the local bodies for preparations of plans. A two-way flow of information between different levels of government may also be ensured.(45) e. The guidelines issued by the Planning Commission pertaining to the preparation of the plan for the district and the recommendations of the Expert Group regarding the planning process at the district level should be strictly implemented.**(46)** f. Each State Government should develop the methodology of participatory local level planning and provide such support as is necessary to institutionalize a regime of decentralized Planning.**(47)** g. States may design a planning calendar prescribing the time limits within which each local body has to finalize its plan and send it to the next higher level, to facilitate the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the district.**(48)** h. State Planning Boards should ensure that the district plans are integrated with the State plans that are prepared by them. It should be made mandatory for the States to prepare their development plans only after consolidating the plans of the local bodies. The National Planning Commission has to take the initiative in institutionalizing this process.**(49)**	
	(Para 3.7.6.2.4) a. The function of planning for urban areas has to be clearly demarcated among the local	

bodies and planning committees. The local bodies should be responsible for plans at the layout level. The DPCs/District Councils – when constituted – and MPCs should be responsible for preparation of regional and zonal plans. The level of public consultation should be enhanced at each level.**(50)**

b. For metropolitan areas, the total area likely to be urbanized (the extended metropolitan region) should be assessed by the State Government and an MPC constituted for the same which may be deemed to be a DPC for such areas. As such an area will usually cover more than one district, DPCs for those districts should not be constituted (or their jurisdictions may be limited to the rural portion of the [illegible]).The MPCs should be asked to draw up a Master Plan/CDP for the entire metropolitan area including the peri-urban areas.**(51)**

c. The planning departments of the Development Authorities (DAs) should be merged with the DPCs and MPCs who will prepare the master plans and zonal plans.**(52)**

d. The task of enforcement and regulation of the master plans/CDPs drawn up by the MPCs should be the specific statutory responsibility of all the local bodies falling within the extended metropolitan region concerned.**(53)**

e. The monopoly role of Development Authorities (DAs) in development of land for urban uses, wherever it exists, should be done way-with. However, public agencies should continue to play a major role in development of critical city level infrastructure as well as low cost housing for the poor. For this purpose, the engineering and land management departments of the DAs should be merged with the concerned Municipality/ Corporation.**(54)**

12. (Para 3.8.6) Accountability and Transparency a. Audit committees may be constituted by the State Governments at the district level to exercise oversight regarding the integrity of financial information, adequacy of internal controls, compliance with the applicable laws and ethical conduct of all persons involved in local bodies. These committees must have independence, access to all information, ability to communicate with technical experts, and accountability to the public. For Metropolitan Corporations, separate audit committees should be constituted. Once the District Councils come into existence, a special committee of the District Council may examine the audit reports and other financial statements of the local bodies within the district. Such committee may also be authorized to fix responsibility for financial lapses. In respect of the audit reports of the District Council itself, a special committee of the Legislative Council may discharge a similar function.**(55)**	Finance Audit and Planning Standing Committees have been constituted in Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats vide section 148 and 186 of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 respectively. They are to perform the functions relating to Finance of ZPs/ZPs, frame the budgets, scrutinise the proposals affecting the finances. ZPs and TPs have also been directed to place the audit reports and send the replies with the approval of the Standing Committee. **Views of Urban Development Department:** Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 and Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 provide for mechanism for audit functions and audit reports and placing the audit reports of the Urban Local Bodies before the Legislature etc. Technical and Supervision audit by the C & AG is also provided for. This institutional suggestion is considered as inappropriate for the present. As far as making provision for constitution of municipal Ombudsman is concerned, State Government is of the view in view of the Lokayukta in Karnataka, this will either curtail the powers of the Lokayukta or result in clash of interests. Therefore Municipal Ombudsman is not contemplated. **Revenue Department:** Website developed for sharing information to the public. Details of work is placed in the Office Notice Board. Government Orders, financial details realted to disaster management is placecon website.

	Information is provided to the concerned stakeholder through e-mails.
b. There should be a separate Standing Committee of the State Legislature for the local Bodies. This Committee may function in the manner of a Public Accounts Committee.(56)	A Separate Legislature Committee on Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions has been constituted on 19-10-2010 to function in the manner of Public Accounts Committee. The Committee sits every week and reviews the action on CAG Report.
c. A local body Ombudsman should be constituted on the lines suggested below. The [illegible] and the Urban local Bodies Acts should be amended to include provisions pertaining to the local body Ombudsman. i. Local body Ombudsman should be constituted for a group of districts to look into complaints of corruption and maladministration against functionaries of local bodies, both elected members and officials. For this, the term 'Public Servant' should be defined appropriately in the respective State legislations. ii. Local body Ombudsman should be a single member body appointed by a Committee consisting of the Chief Minister of the State, the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly and the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The Ombudsman should be selected from a panel of eminent persons of impeccable integrity and should not be a serving government official. iii. The Ombudsman should have the authority to investigate cases and submit reports to competent authorities for taking action. In case of complaints and grievances regarding corruption and maladministration against local bodies in general and its elected functionaries, the local body Ombudsman should send its report to the Lokayukta who shall forward it to	To examine grievances against the Panchayati Raj elected members and [illegible] Ombudsman has been created under Section 296 of the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993. It deals with the appointment of Ombudsman, Functions & Jurisdiction. Under RGPSA it is proposed to functionalise the office of the District Ombudsman.

	the Governor of the State with its recommendations. In case of disagreement with the recommendations of the Ombudsman, the reasons must be placed in the public domain. iv. In case of a Metropolitan Corporations, a separate Ombudsman should be constituted. v. Time limits may be prescribed for the Ombudsman to complete its investigations into complaints.**(57)**	
	d. In case of complaints and grievances related to infringement of the law governing elections to these local bodies, leading to suspension/ disqualification of membership, the authority to investigate should lie with the State Election Commission who shall send its recommendations to the Governor of the State.**(58)**	
	e. In the hierarchy of functionaries under the control of local bodies, functions should be delegated to the lowest appropriate functionary in order to facilitate access to citizens.**(59)**	Both financial and administrative powers appropriately have been delegated to officials and elected body of the respective PRIs
	f. Each local body should have an in-house mechanism for redressal of grievances with set norms for attending and responding to citizens' grievances.**(60)**	A grievance redressal cell is established in all the PRIs. PDO, EO and CEO are nominated as Public Grievances Redressal Officers in their respective jurisdiction.
	g. For establishing robust social audit norms, every State Government must take immediate steps to implement the action points suggested in para 5.9.5 of the Report of the Expert Group on 'Planning at the Grass roots Level'.**(61)**	Social Audit Rules have been framed in the year 2004. These Rules emphasize the various steps involved in the Social Audit of all the works which are being implemented by the Gram Panchayat. Social Audit is conducted every year in the month of August and September for all the Gram Panchayats (Jamabandhi). Social Audit in the State is conducted in the presence of all the stakeholders including citizens who can see all the transactions carried out in the preceeding year and make observations.

i. It should be ensured that suo-motu disclosures under the Right to Information Act, 2005 should not be confined to the seventeen items provided in Section 4(1) of that Act but other subjects where public interest exists should also be covered.**(62)**	All information pertaining to Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat activities is being furnished by respective information officers to individuals as per the Right to Information Act, 2005.
i. A suitable mechanism to evolve a system of benchmarking on the basis of identified performance indicators may be adopted by each State. Assistance of independent professional evaluators may be availed in this regard.**(63)** j. Evaluation tools for assessing the performance of local bodies should be devised wherein citizens should have a say in the evaluation. Tools such as 'Citizens' Report Cards' may be introduced to incorporate a feedback mechanism regarding performance of local bodies.**(64)**	Benchmarking parameters are evolved in the State based on these parameters Gram Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayats are assessed every year under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme. The parameters of the benchmarking includes statutory functions to be performed by each PRIs as stipulated in the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.The ranking GP wise, TP wise, ZP wise on a daily basis is available in the public domain on Panchatantra – GP, TP & ZP portal.
18. (Para 4.1.5.4) Personnel Management in PRIs	
a. Panchayats should have power to recruit personnel and to regulate their service conditions subject to such laws and standards as laid down by the State Government. Evolution of this system should not be prolonged beyond three years. Until then, the Panchayats may draw upon, for defined periods, staff from departments/agencies of the State Government, on deputation.**(81)**	Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 Section. 111 provides permanent Government employees for each Gram Panchayat and Section 112 empowers Gram Panchayats to employ their own staff and to pay the salary from their own revenue resources. Personnel for Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat are posted either by the Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Dept. or on deputation from various departments.
b. In all States, a detailed review of the staffing pattern and systems, with a zero-based approach to PRI staffing, may be undertaken over the next one year in order to implement the policy of PRI ownership of staff. The Zila Parishads, particularly, should be associated with this exercise.**(82)**.	Review of staffing pattern for all the 3 levels is being done periodically at the State level based on that personnel's for the PRIs or recruited / outsourced / contractual appointments are made appropriately.

	21. (Para 4.2.3.10) Activity Mapping a. States must undertake comprehensive activity mapping with regard to all the matters mentioned in the Eleventh Schedule. This process should cover all aspects of the subject viz; planning, budgeting and provisioning of finances. The State Government should set-up a task force to complete this work within one year.**(93)**	
	22. (Para 4.2.4.2) Devolving Regulatory Functions to the Panchayats a. Rural policing, enforcement of building byelaws, issue of birth, death, caste and residence certificates, issue of voter identity cards, enforcement of regulations pertaining to weights and measures are some of the regulatory functions which should been entrusted to Panchayats. Panchayats may also be empowered to manage small endowments and charities. This could be done by suitably modifying the laws relating to charitable endowments.**(95)** b. Regulatory functions which can be performed by the Panchayats should be identified and devolved on a continuous basis.**(96)**	In Karnataka issue of birth, death and residential certificates is implemented by the Revenue Department. The Town and Country Planning Department approves building of layout plans. The Gram Panchayats frames byelaws on property tax collection and on other sources of revenue like licenses on hoardings etc.
	23. (Para 4.3.5.3) Resource Generation by the Panchayats a. A comprehensive exercise needs to be taken up regarding broadening and deepening of the revenue base of local governments. This exercise will have to simultaneously look into four major aspects of resource mobilization viz. (i) potential for taxation (ii) fixation of realistic tax rates (iii) widening of tax base and (iv) improved collection. Government may incorporate this as one of the terms of	As per Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 Section 199 only Gram Panchayats have been empowered to levy the taxes, rates on the properties and non property tax. Property tax covers tax on the residential property, commercial property and vacant lands. Non property tax covers tax on entertainment other than cinematograph, tax on vehicles, other than motor vehicles, tax on advertisement and

reference of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.**(97)**	hoardings, pilgrim fee for Jatras, festivals etc., Market fees, fees on registration of cattle fees on buses and taxies, fee on grazing cattle's etc.,
b. All common property resources vested in the Village Panchayats should be identified, listed and made productive for revenue generation.**(98)**	Licence fees on building construction, trade is also collected by Gram Panchayats.
c. State Governments should by law expand the tax domain of Panchayats. Simultaneously it should be made obligatory for the Panchayats to levy taxes in this tax domain.**(99)**	In addition to above Gram Panchayat can levy water rate for supply of drinking water to the people
d. At the higher level, the local bodies could be encouraged to run/ manage utilities such as transport, water supply and power distribution ... sound financial basis and viability.(100)	Royalties collected at the Government level is being transferred to respective Gram Panchayats appropriately based on the transactions.
e. The expanded tax domain could interalia include levies on registration of cattle, restaurants, large shops, hotels, cybercafés and tourist buses etc.**(101)**	It is mandatory as per the Act that every 4 years Gram Panchayats should revise the property tax. During the year 2012-13 annual tax demand was Rs.256.68 crores out of which Rs.194.81 crores was collected.
f. The role of State Governments should be limited to prescribing a band of rates for these taxes and levies.**(102)**	As the taxation structure prescribed in the Act is 18 years old, there is a proposal at Government level to levy the tax on properties based on the capital value and necessary amendments are being proposed.
g. PRIs should be given a substantial share in the royalty from minerals collected by the State Government. This aspect should be considered by the SFCs while recommending grants to the PRIs.**(103)**	Attempts are being made to optimally use common property resources for revenue generation.
h. State Governments should consider empowering the PRIs to collect cess on the royalty from mining activities. In addition they should also be given power to impose and collect additional/special surcharge from such activities (mines/minerals/ plants).**(104)**	Constant endeavors are made to expand the tax domain of Gram Panchayats
i. Innovative steps taken by the States and the PRIs to augment their resources must be rewarded by linking Central Finance Commission and State Finance Commission	Gram Panchayats are maintaining the water supply system in the villages. Zilla Panchayat are the agencies for the construction of water supply systems.

	grants to such measures. States may reward better performing PRIs through special incentives.**(105)**	
	j. In the tax domain assigned to PRIs, Village Panchayats must have primary authority over taxation. However, where such taxation has inter-Panchayat remifications, the local government institutions at higher levels - Intermediate Panchayat and Zila parishad could be given concurrent powers subject to a ceiling. Whenever a tax/fee is imposed by the higher tier, such taxes should be collected by the concerned Village Panchayats.**(106)**	Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 Section 199 empowers levy of tax and collection of taxes on registration of cattle's, opening of restaurants, large shops, hotels, cybercafés and tourist buses in their jurisdiction. In 2003 Government had issued a circular narrating taxation structure, method for fixation of taxes and fees on various non property items. Royalties collected at the Government level is being transferred to respective Gram Panchayats appropriately based on the transactions. Details have been provided to the SFC. The matter will be examined and discussed with the respective departments. The recommendation will be considered while working out indices for ranking PRIs for devolving XIV FC Grants. This shall be considered. However currently only Gram Panchayats are empowered to levy the tax within their jurisdiction by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993.
	45. (Para 5.4.2.10) Regulatory Services a. A time-bound programme for updating and simplification of all regulatory provisions relating to the ULBs should be made mandatory. Each State Government should create a task force to examine and suggest simplification of procedures in local governments. This task force could also suggest steps to be taken to reduce discretion and bring objectivity in the field offices of	(a) to (d) Accepted.

Administrative Reforms Commission's 7th Report titled "Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution-Friction to Fusion" Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision (GOI)
	4. (Para 6.11) Issues Related to Scheduled Castes	
	(e) There is need to spread awareness about the laws and the measures to punish discrimination and atrocities. It is necessary to launch well-targeted awareness campaigns in areas where the awareness levels are low. The District Administration should organize independent surveys to identify 'vulnerable areas'.**(27)**	(e) Government of Karnataka is conducting awareness programme regularly every year at village/Block and District level for SC/ST & general public on POA Act 1989 and PCR Act 1955. In addition, awareness programme is also conducted in atrocity prone areas. Further, to create more awareness among public, hoardings are displayed at District & Block Head Quarters.
	(i) As far as possible the deployment of police personnel in police stations with significant proportion of SCs and STs should be in proportion to the population of such communities. The same principle should be followed in cases of localities having substantial proportion of linguistic and religious minorities.**(31)**	(i) The Department will coordinate with Home Department in deploying adequate Police Personnel to protect Sc/ST population. Posting Police personnel proportion to9 the SC/ST population and linguistic and religious minorities is being taken care of by the Home Department. Special legal actions in respect of weaker sections with reference to SC/STs are part of training curriculum at all levels in the Police Department.
	(j) A statutory duty may be cast on all public authorities to promote equality and actively check social discrimination.**(32)**	(j) A statutory duty is being done regularly by Home Department.
	(k) It would be desirable to introduce a system of	(k) Necessary action will be taken in

	incentives wherein efforts made by these officials in detecting and successfully prosecuting cases of discrimination/atrocities against the Scheduled Castes are suitably acknowledged.**(33)**	consultation with Home Department.
	(l) There should be training programmes for the law enforcement agencies to suitably sensitize them to the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the need for strict enforcement of laws.**(34)**	(l) The Special legal actions in respect of weaker sections with reference to SC/STs are already part of the training curriculum at all levels. In addition, action will be taken to give special training programmes for enforcement agencies in consultation with Home Department. The Social Welfare Department has given training to State/ District/ Taluka Level Officers & Officials to sensitize them to the problems of SC/STs.
	(m) The local governments – municipalities and panchayats should be actively involved in various programmes concerned with effective enforcement of various social legislations.**(35)**	(m) The Urban Local Bodies & Rural Local Bodies are involved in various development programmes in the SC/ST areas. Action may be taken to involve them in effective enforcement of various social legislations.
	(n) The corporate sector and NGOs need to be involved in complementing the efforts of government for the development of the Scheduled Castes. Such voluntary action should not only be directed towards economic and social empowerment of the SCs, but also towards enabling them to raise their voice against atrocities, discrimination and exploitation. **(36)**	(n) The State Government has made a provision to give State/Divisional level Award for the individuals/organizations who have done an outstanding work on eradication of untouchability and combating offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes vide Government Order No. SWD 25 SPA 2009, dated 31-03-2010.
	5. (Para 7.10) Issues Related to Scheduled Tribes (e) Mining laws applicable to Scheduled Tribal Areas should be in conformity with the principles of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the	(b) to (i) The recommendations have been accepted.

	Constitution.**(41)** (g) A national plan of action for comprehensive development which would serve as a road map for the welfare of the Tribals should be prepared and implemented.**(43).** (h) There should be convergence of regulatory and development programmes in the tribal areas. For the purpose, a decadal development plan should be prepared and implemented in a mission mode with appropriate mechanism for resolution of conflicts and adjustments.**(44)**	
	27. (Para 14.4.2) Institutional Arrangements for Conflict Management–Other Institutional Innovations	
	(a) State integration Councils may be constituted to take stock of State level conflict situations having suitable linkages with the NIC. In important matters, the report of State level bodies may also be brought for consideration, advice and recommendations of the NIC. Guidelines for deciding the membership to the National Integration Council may also give suitable weight age to adequately representing the State Integration Councils in the national body.**(125)**	There is no State Level Integration Committee as such. In the meeting held on 30-04-2013 under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary, it was suggested to constitute a State Level Integration Committee comprising of both Home and Social Welfare Departments.
	(b)District level integration Councils (District Peace Committees) having suitable linkages with the State Councils may also be considered particularly for Districts with a history of violent, divisive conflicts. These should comprise eminent individuals enjoying confidence of all sections of society. These bodies may play mediatory and advisory roles in conflict situations.**(126)**	There are District Integration Committees in the State

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5. (Para 7.10) Issues Related to Scheduled Tribes (information not furnished)

Administrative Reforms Commission's 9th Report titled "Social Capital- A Shared Destiny" Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision (GOI)
	17. (Para 6.5.6) Legislative Framework	
	All States (other than Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Orissa, Uttarakhand) should immediately take steps to enact their own Mutually Aided /Self-Reliant Cooperative Societies Act on the pattern of the Model Law suggested by the Task Force on Revival of Cooperative Credit Institutions. The States where such Acts are already in existence should also examine the Model Law suggested by the Task Force and amendments in the existing legislations may be made, if so required.**(59)**	Karnataka Government has enacted the Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act 1997 (Karnataka Act No.17 OF 2000) on the pattern of the Model Law suggested by the Task Force. The Act has come into force from 01.01.2001.
	b) For the next few years, there is need to have parallel laws to deal separately with (i) the Mutually Aided / Self-Reliant cooperative societies formed under the recent enactments (post 1995), and (ii) societies formed under the old laws in which the government still has financial stakes. The societies referred at (ii) above should gradually be encouraged to clear off their liabilities and convert into Mutually Aided Societies.**(60)**	Karnataka at present have parallel laws to deal separately with (i) the Mutually Aided / Self-Reliant Cooperative Societies formed under the recent enactments (post 1995), has Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act 1997 (Karnataka Act No.17 OF 2000) and (ii) societies formed under the old laws in which the Government still has financial stakes as Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act, 1959. Based on the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act 2011, Karnataka Government has also amended Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act, 1959 and Karnataka Souharda Sahakari Act 1997 and these amendments have come into force w.e.f. 11.02.2013.

	20. (Para 7.7) Integrated Social Policy a) Government should craft an integrated social policy which will ensure priority State action on the key issues relating to social justice and empowerment.**(65)** b) Government should provide a significant portion of its plan allocation for implementation of this integrated social policy.**(66)**	-

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20. (Para 7.7) Integrated Social Policy (information not furnished)

Administrative Reforms Commission's 11th Report titled "Promoting e-Governance –the Smart way forward" Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Action taken by the State Government
	1. (Para 6.2.2) Building a Congenial Environment a. Building a congenial environment is a sine qua non for successful implementation of e-Governance initiatives. This should be achieved by: i. Creating and displaying a will to change within the government; ii. Providing political support at the highest level;; iii. Incentivizing e-Governance and overcoming the resistance to change within government; iv. Creating awareness in the public with a view to generating a demand for change. **(1)**	1. Creation of awareness and capacity within the Government for adoption of ICT for delivering better outcomes, • through training programmes aimed at developing CIOs in each department • Workshops on thematic and contemporary areas o Eg. Cyber Security Workshops o Legal framework workshop 2. Political support at higest level a) Department headed by the Chief Minister 3. Incentivising e Governance and overcoming the resistance to change within the Government - Following steps have been taken. a. Creation of IT cells within each department- proposal mooted b. Provision of connectivity and data centre services to Departments c. Provision of connectivity and computers on gap filling basis to facilitate departments to take up e governance initiatives (e procurement) d. Legal framework i. Mandating use of e procurement, for all procurements above 5 lakhs by the Government e. Creation of citizen service touch points, to facilitate easy and smooth – anytime delivery of services to citizens i. Through 90 Bangalore one and 39 Karnataka One Centres f. Series of training programmes and

		awareness workshops for different levels of Government officers 4. Creation of awareness in Public 5. An incentive of Rs. 5000/- is given to all Govt. employees (<50 years) who pass basic computer literacy test.
	2. (Para 6.3.9) Identification of e-Governance Projects and Prioritization a. Government organizations/ departments at Union and State Government levels need to identify e-Governance initiatives which could be undertaken within their functional domain, keeping the needs of the citizens in mind. Such initiatives may be categorized as follows: i. Initiatives which would provide timely and useful information to the citizens. ii. Initiatives which would not require the creation of a database for providing useful services to the citizens. This may include initiatives where database may be created prospectively without waiting for the updation of historical data. iii. Initiatives which allow for making elementary online transactions including payment for services. iv. Initiatives which require verification of information/data submitted online.	Several initiatives have been taken by the E - Governance Department to facilitate identification of e Governance projects and implementation by all the Departments of the Government. These include 1. Setting of state portal to provide information to citizens, business and other entities by all the Government Departments. 2. Bangalore one and Karnataka one – enable service delivery by Govenment departments, without the need for upfront creation of database. Departments can start offering services and prospectively build up their data bases. 3. Online Transactions: Portals – Bangalore one and e Procurnent have been established to enable both G2C and G2 B services on large scale. 4 Karnataka Resident Data Hub has been set up for verification and authentication of beneficiaries with UID information to enable effective service delivery and prevent pilferages. 5. KRDH has been set up a metadata hub for Government. Now ELECTRONIC Data exchange Platform is proposed to

	v. Initiatives which require creation and integration of complex databases.**(2)** b. Instead of implementing all such initiatives at one go, these should be implemented after prioritizing them on the basis of ease of implementation, which would generally follow the categories mentioned above in that order. However, suitable modifications in their prioritization may be made by organizations/ departments on the basis of the needs of and likely impact on citizens.**(3)**. c. Respective Departments of information Technology at the Union and State Government levels should coordinate between organizations and provide technical support if needed, in the task of identification and prioritization. **(4)**	be created to facilitate integration of databases and facilitate convergence in service delivery. 6. E Governance Department has set up and providing the services of following core e infrastructure for use of the departments a. KSWAN b. State Data Centre c. Core enterprise applications i. HRMS ii. E procurement iii. Decision Support System for Plan monitoring iv. Online Digital Government Communication for publishing Government orders 7. Department is also taking action to set up 'e District and 'State Portal and SSDG' for enabling complete automation and monitoring of service delivery by Government Departments. **Transport Department: E-Governance-Smart Cards- PPP mode:** Departmental computerization was implemented for the issue of smart card, DL & RC. The Project was implemented on a PPP Model. All the 55 RTOs have been computerized. **Modernisation and Computerisation Programmes:** Issue of smart card Driving Licence (SARATHi) and Smart Card Registration Certificate (VAHAN). (a) to (c) Recommendations have been accepted. All Ministries/ Departments to prioritize 3 to 4 high volume citizen-centric e-governance initiatives. An independent budget head of account should be created to utilize 2% to 3% of Plan funds for e-Governance projects. A Core Group consisting of officers from DIT and DAR&PG should guide Ministries/ Departments in prioritizing the projects for e-Governance.

4. **(Para 6.5.22) Capacity Building and Creating Awareness** a. Capacity building efforts must attend to both the organizational capacity building as also the professional and skills up gradation of individuals associated with the implementation of e-Governance projects.**(9)**	Department of e-governance is taking major activities to facilitate capacity building within the Government for brining in reforms through automation and process reengineering. Major steps include • Awareness workshops on e governance and related issues • Specialized Training in e Governance (STEP) to develop CIO level capacity within each department. About 210 officers are under training. • Imparting basic computer literacy training programmes • Imparting project or application specific skills to the people • E Govenance Consultancy Support to Departments through consultant support for ○ Process analysis ○ Preparation of DPR ○ Preparation of RFPs • About 21 departments have been assisted • Institutional framework for review and approval of e governance initiatives ○ Empwoered Committee ○ Annual Plan approval committee ○ Technical Advisory Panels • Operationalising the capacity building roadmap for Karnataka e-Governance being an effective Tool to achieve Good Governance is one programme in demand by various departments. ATI is also mandated to provide required capacity building on e-Governance to keep the Government functionaries updated on IT initiatives and applications ensuring Accountability, Efficiency & Effectiveness, practice Transparency and bring in Quality in public

service. ATI has organized the following CB programmes for various level of Officers.

Basic and fundamentals Programmes:

e-Governance is a regular input in the first week of the Common Foundation Courses with 2-3 sessions earmarked for the purpose supplemented by field visits to expose the trainee officers Best e-Governance Projects.

Based on the needs expressed by the trainees regular 5 days program on "e-Governance lading to Good Governance" Training programs were organized for selected departments having minimum or no e-initiatives so as to motivate them to go for e-initiatives. Many programs were conducted off-campus to enable the northern districts to take part in the programs..

Since many departments making progress on a few e-initiatives, there was felt need to link e-Governance with the projects. As such another program "e-Governance & Project Management" was designed and implemented during 2010-13. Departments with good e-initiatives & Implementing Projects were identified for these programmes. The response to this program was very encouraging. About 22 programs were conducted during this period covering 481 trainees.

Transparency is another area of e-Governance is making headway in the form of e-Procurement & KTPP Act in the State. ATI conducted 02 programmes for the general departments during 2012-13 covering 29 officers.

Apart from the specific e-Governance Programs ATI also conducted 15 programs on Effective Governance for Non It Professional covering 218 officers giving them the basics of e-Governance & IT Safety, Security, Cyber Laws and e-Governance management, This Proigram was also well received by the departments.

In-service training fo All India Service Officers (Sr.IAS Officers) sponsored by DOPT, GOI on "e-Governance initiatives & Practices" were

held during 2011-12 and 2012-13. About 15-17 Officers attended the 5 day Course respefctively. The response was over whelmimg based on the feedback.

Orientation Training for Karnataka Cadre IAS Officers: The IAS Probationers attached to Karnataka State undergo 6 week Orientation Training at ATI are given fairly good inputs on various e-initiatives of Government of Karnataka and amny key programmes/Projects.

Inspired by the enthusiasm and response shown by the line departments, ATI organized a 2 day State level Workshop "Best Practices on e-Governance" was held inviting 8 departments having Innovations G Best Practices. 44 Senior level Officers attended the Program with 8 Heads of Departments making the e-Governance Best Practices presentations in the Workshop. The presentations were documented and a book was published for the benefit of all departments. The publication was well appreciated and was re-published adding additional five e-initiatives of GOK.

e-learning Modules and Lecture Method: Keeping various developments going on e-initiatives ATI has taken up improving Training Methodologies using e-Techniques.. Many e-Lectures of eminent speakers/ Resource persons have been developed & being used in the relevant sessions of regular training programs both at ATI as well as District Training Institutes. Similarly, ATI has developed many e-Learning Module on various topics like RTI. CCA, Kannada Learning, Disaster Management, Computer Learning and such other Topics.

Satellite Based Distant Training Programs: ATI has the advantage of developing a Satellite Mode of Distant Training Programs supported by ISRO. The System has main Studio at ANSSIRD, Mysore & the Program is received by 176 receiving Stations. All three Institutes uses this infrastructure facility for distant mode of training effectively.

In all ATI has conducted 73 training

		Programmes on e-Governance covering 1421 Officers. **IT, BT and S & T Department:** Action is being taken to impart training to professionals in skill up gradation by deputing officials in the Directorate and KBITs to relevant training programmes conducted by Government and Non-Governmental Agencies.
	b. Each government organization must conduct a capacity assessment which should form the basis for training their personnel. Such capacity assessment may be carried out by the State Department of Information Technology in case of State governments, and the Union Department of Information Technology in the Centre. Organizations should prepare a roadmap for enhancing the capabilities of both their employees and the organization. **(10)**	Action will be taken to prepare a roadmap for enhancing the capabilities of both the employees and Organizations which would form basis for training the personnel. ATI, Mysore as well as District Training Institutes are giving training on e-Governance initiates.
	A network of training institutions needs to be created in the States with the Administrative Training Institutes at the apex. The Administrative Training Institutes in various States should take up capacity building programmes in e-Governance, by establishing strong e-Governance wings. ATIs need to be strengthened under the NeGP. **(11)**	
	d. State Governments should operationalise the Capacity Building roadmap (CBRMs), under the overall guidance and support of the DIT, Government of India. **(12)**	
	e. Lessons learnt from previous successful e-Governance initiatives should be incorporated in training programmes. **(13)**	Steps will be taken accordingly.

	f. The recommendations made by the commission in its Second Report entitled 'Unlocking Human Capital' in paragraph (5.2.1.6) should be adopted for ..ting awareness among people with regard to e-Governance initiatives.(14).	Steps will be taken accordingly
	11. (Para 7.3.2.3.16) The Common Support Infrastructure a. As recommended by the Standing Committee on Information Technology in its 58th Report, the State Data Centres (SDCs) should be maintained by Government agencies such as NIC as it involves handling of sovereign data. Further, all data centres at the State level should be subsumed in the SDCs. **(28)** b. The implementation of SDCs, SWANs and CSCs should be coordinated to prevent significant time-lag between their operationalisation. Last mile connectivity issues involved in operationalisation of CSCs should also be addressed in a time-bound manner.**(29)**	Following have been set up and are being offered to Government Departments. • KSWAN • SDC • KSDC • State Portal • Citizen Service Touch Points

	c. Gram Panchayats should be involved in monitoring the operation of the Common Services Centres in the first four years of their operation when they are receiving revenue support from government for providing 'Government to Citizen' services. They should proactively engage in making citizens aware of the services provided through the CSCs and encourage them to make use of them.**(30)** d. State Governments should make available a large bouquet of G2C services through the CSCs. In doing so, they should adopt the approach outlined in this Report while discussing identification and prioritization of e-Governance projects.**(31)** e. The Mission Mode Project on Gram Panchayats should be finalized and implemented in a time-bound manner. The MMP should incorporate the recommendations made by the Commission in its Sixth Report entitled 'Local Governance', in paragraphs 3.10.2.8 and 4.5.5.6.**(32)**	
	17. (Para 9.5) Knowledge Management a. Union and State Governments should take proactive measures for establishing Knowledge Management systems as a pivotal step for administrative reforms in general and e-Governance in particular.**(47)**	Action is being taken to set up Knowledge Portal

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Administrative Reforms Commission's 12th Report titled "Citizen Centric Administration- The Heart of Governance" Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Government's Decision (GOI)
	2. (Para 4.6.2) Making Citizens' Charters Effective – An Agenda for Reform Citizens' Charters should be made effective by adopting the following principles: i. One size does not fit all. ii. Citizens' Charter should be prepared for each independent unit under the overall umbrella of the organisations' charter. iii. Wide consultation which include Civil Society in the process. iv. Firm commitments to be made. v. Internal processes and structure should be reformed to meet the commitments given in the Charter. vi. Redressal mechanism in case of default. vii. Periodic evaluation of Citizens' Charters. viii. Benchmark using end-user feedback. ix Hold officers accountable for results.(7)	16 departments have sent copies of their Citizens Charter and 21 departments are yet to send a copy of the same to DPAR (AR). After implementation of the Karnataka Sakala Services Act, 265 services are being delivered to the citizens in a time bound manner. Besides, after a thorough Survey by the DPAR (E-Governance) 1800 services of all the departments have been identified which could be brought under Sakala. All the departments have been requested to publish their Citizens Charter in their departmental website and give a copy to DPAR (AR). Transport Department-BMTC: Suggestion Box for collecting suggestions, complaints from the commuters at major bus stations. It has also introduced Call Centre System and on-line response helpdesk for suggestions /complaints. A separate Section for handling public complaints has been established at BMTC.
	3. (Para 4.9.9) The ARC Seven-Step Model for Citizen (a). The Union and State Governments should make the seven-step model outlined in paragraph 4.9. mandatory for all organizations having public interface.(8)	The ARC Seven Step model is being followed by all the Departments.

Administrative Reforms Commission's 14th Report titled "Strengthening Financial Management System"
Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Decision of the Group of Ministers (GoM)
	1. (Para 4.5.8) Unrealistic Budget Estimates	
	a. The assumptions made while formulating estimates must be realistic. At the end of each year the reasons for the gap between the estimates' and 'actuals' must be ascertained and efforts made to minimize them. These assumptions should also be subject to audit. (1)	The estimates are generally given by the departments depending on the programmes to be implemented, jurisdictional area to be covered, number of beneficiaries etc. If it is a Plan programme the plan ceiling indicated by the Planning Department influences the fixing of estimates. This is in turn dependent on the overall resource allocation available for any sector, Subsequently, during the course of the year there could be additional requirement of funds which is provided through supplementary estimates or there could be savings due to slow implementation of the project. Hence an estimate cannot be always close to the actual at the end of the year. While the assumptions made during estimation could be documented along with finalization of estimates, subjecting them to audit would place an onerous responsibility on the estimating officer as estimates are subject to wide variance as detailed above. 1. In respect of non-plan requirements like salary, pension, subsidy, the budget estimates are prepared to largely cover the requirements during the course of the year. 2. In respect of Plan Schemes, fitting the requirement of different organizations/units/ agencies within an aggregate amount is followed as per the of plan ceiling fixed by the Planning

	Department for different sectors.
b. The method of formulation of the annual budget by getting details from different organizations /units/agencies and fitting them into a pre-determined aggregate amount leads to unrealistic budget estimates. This method should be given up along with the method of budgeting on the basis of 'analysis of trends'. This should be replaced by a 'top-down' method by indicating aggregate limits to expenditure to each organization/agency. **(2)**	3. Without analyzing the trends of expenditure and the requirement of each organization in respect of salaries and other expenditure, a top down method by indicating aggregate limits to expenditure to each Organization/agencies may not be feasible.
c. Internal capacity for making realistic estimates needs to be developed.**(3)**	Noted. Estimates taken into departments requirement, resource availability and trends of earlier year expenditure.
2: (Para 4.6.5) Delay in Implementation of Projects a. Projects and schemes should be included in the budget only after detailed consideration. The norms for formulating the budget should be strictly adhered to in order to avoid making token provisions and spreading resources thinly over a large number of projects/schemes.**(4)**	Instructions are issued in budget circulars in this regard every year to all departments to send proposals for pre-budget scrutiny to Finance Department well in advance. Pre-budget meetings with individual departments are held at Hon'ble Chief Minister's level. FD agrees with the suggestion of mandatory review of schemes on an annual basis by Planning Department before inclusion in the next year's budget. Plan Schemes need to be adequately provided for the full year's requirement at the budget estimate stage itself to avoid seeking supplementary grants.
6. (Para 4.12.6) Emphasis on Meeting Budgetary Financial Targets rather than on Outputs and Outcomes a. Outcome budgeting is a complex process and a number of steps are involved before it can be attempted with any degree of usefulness. A beginning may be made with proper preparation and training in case of the Flagship Schemes and certain national priorities. **(9)**	Noted

	9. (Para 5.3.6) Development of Financial Information System. a. A robust financial information system, on the lines of SIAFI of Brazil, needs to be created in the government in a time bound manner. This system should also make accessible to the public, real time data on government expenditure at all levels.**(12)**	 The System adopted by Brazil requires thorough study of the subject. State is in the process of adopting Khajane - II which is an integrated real time FMIS.
	10. (Para 5.4.3) Capacity Building a. The capacity of individuals and institutions in government needs to be improved in order to implement reforms in financial management. To facilitate this, a proper programme of training needs to be devised and implemented in a time bound manner.**(13)**	 Action will be taken to give training to implement reforms in financial management through Fiscal Policy Institute set up by the Finance Department. Also, Finance Department officials would be sent on regular training programmes.
	13. (Para 7.6.5) Integrated Financial Adviser b. Officers with sufficient training and experience in modern financial management systems should be posted as Financial Advisers in the Ministries/ Departments.**(28)**	 We are already having Internal Financial Advisors for Secretariat Departments. They are also being trained by Fiscal Policy Institute.
	17. (Para 8.11.5) Inadequate Response to Audit a. The pending audit paras should be monitored by having a database on them in each Ministry /Department. In case of persistent default in submitting replies to the audit paras a procedure should be laid down for action against the concerned officer.**(36)**	 In each department of Secretariat, a departmental Audit Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to review pending audit paras, examine the replies to be furnished to PAC/COPU etc.

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Administrative Reforms Commission's 15th Report titled "State and District Administration"
Details of the Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission

Sl. No.	Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)	Decision of the Group of Ministers (GoM)
	2. (Para 2.3.3.11) Rationalizing the Number of Secretarial Departments	
	a) The number of Secretariat Departments in the States should be further rationalized on the following basis:	According to the recommendations of the ARC, the number of ministers in the State is 34. Accordingly the number of Secretaries should be correspondingly the same.
	i) The existing departments covering inter-related subjects, activities and functions should be merged;	Action will be taken by DPAR to rationalize the Secretariat departments as recommended by the ARC.
	ii) Need for synergy between the activities of various departments;	
	iii) Devolution of a large number of functions to the PRIs/ULBs;	
	iv) The role of Secretaries to be redefined; to be divested of non-essential responsibilities and executive work and larger delegation of power to the executive departments/agencies; and	
	v) Need for streamlining the decision making process.(3)	

3. (Para 2.3.5.5) Executive Agencies	
a) The State Governments should scrutinize the functions/activities of each department to confirm whether these activities/ functions are critical to the mission of the department and can only be carried out by government agencies.**(4)** b) Only those functions/ activities that have to be carried out by the government based on the principle enunciated in paragraph 2.3.4.6 should be carried out directly by the departments. Other functions/ activities should be carried out by Executive Agencies of the department.**(5)** c) Each Executive Agency, whether a new body or an existing departmental undertaking/ agency/ board/ special purpose body, etc. that is converted into an Executive Agency, must be semi-autonomous and professionally managed under a mandate. Such executive agencies could be structured as a department, board, commission, company, society, etc.**(6)**	Divisional Level posts of some of the Departments have already been been abolished. It was suggested to constitute a Committee for scrutiny of each department and to conduct workshop on rationalization. In this connection, it is informed that during the Video Conference held on 15th February 2013 with the officers of DPARPG, the Additional Chief Secretary, Maharashtra Government informed that they are rationalizing the Secretariat Departments and have reduced the number of departments to 30. In the meeting held on 30th April 2013, the Additional Chief Secretary directed to hold a Workshop of Secretaries for rationalization of Secretariat departments of the State Government and suggested to invite the AdditionalChief Secretary, Maharashtra Government to share the principles and guidelines followed by them. **RDPR Department:** In Karnataka, in 2003, 29 subjects pertaining to 23 departments were brought under the purview of the Panchayath Raj Institutions. Detailed activity mapping on the role and responsibility has also been done. **Education Department**: The Secretary, Primary & Secondary education is also in charge of Pre University Department, Dept. of Mass education, Public Libraries, Printing & Stationery. In order to ensure greater autonomy & speedy decision making, the following executive agencies have been created under different departments. 1. **SSA**: Society registered under the Society Registration Act 1960 for the purpose of universalization of primary education. 2.**RMSA**: Society registered under the Society Registration Act 1960 for the purpose of strengthening of the secondary education. 3. **Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority:** Society registered under the Society Registration Act 1960 for the purpose of implementation of Adult Literacy.

d) There is need for a right balance between autonomy and accountability while designing the institutional framework of executive agencies. This could be achieved through well designed performance agreements, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), contracts, etc. However, preparing and enforcing such performance contracts requires considerable upgradation of capacity in the concerned governmental departments.**(7)** e) Agencies dealing with subjects where major functions and activities have devolved on local governments would need to concentrate on monitoring and supervision, ensuring of standards and quality, providing guidance to local governments on technical matters, training of personnel, giving feedback to the government on implementation and performance and advising on changes that are needed in plans and programmes – as stated in paragraph 2.3.5.4.**(8)**	4. **PU Board**: Govt. has approved for constitution of PU Board. Registration will be done in due course. This Board is conducting PUC examination for class-12 6 **The State Institute for school Leadership, Educational planning and Management (SISLEEP), Karnataka:** Society registered under the Society Registration Act 1960 for the purpose of organize and conduct a variety of capacity building program for schools/ institutional heads and educational administrators at various levels in the areas of school educational planning, management and finance. **Karnataka School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Council (KSQAAC) established under DRB-NSOR: 318:2011-12.** This council is assessing the schools & learning outcomes and accreditation of schools will be taken up. 7. **Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board** established under the act No.16/1966 with regulations. This Board is conducting SSLC examination for class-10 and other examinations like DED, DPED, KOS, Commerce Examinations. 8. **Mahila Samakhya Karnataka**: Society registered under the Society Registration Act 1960 for the purpose of women's equality & reinforcing their need for participating in educational programmes.
7. (Para 2.4.5.2) Vigilance Commission/ Vigilance Commissioner in the State	
a) The recommendations made by the Commission in its Fourth Report (on Ethics in Governance) and its Sixth Report (on Local Governance) for action by State Governments should be implemented expeditiously.**(16)**	In the meeting held on 30-04-2013 under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary to Government, it was decided to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Chief Secretary to Government for the purpose.
b) The organization of the Vigilance	

	Administration, maintenance of law and order, disaster management, public distribution and civil supplies, excise, elections, transport, census, protocol, general administration, treasury Management and Coordination with various agencies/ departments. **(28).** b) The Commission reiterates its recommendations regarding the Land Title management System made in its eleventh Report on e-Governance. It should be one of the primary duties of the District Collector to perform the task envisaged in the aforesaid recommendations. **(29).** c) There is need to strengthen the compliance machinery at the district level o enforce provisions of the RTI Act and to reduce the element of delay and objectivity in the functioning of the lower level formations of the government. This should be done by creating a special RTI Cell in he office of the Collector, whose functions should be reviewed by the Collector a regular periodicity.**(30)** d) Officers may be posted as District Magistrates early in their career, but in complex and problem-prone districts an IAS officer should be posted a DM only on completion of 10-12 years of service.**(31).** e) Steps should be taken to ensure that the Collector plays an effective coordination role in activities and programmes of other departments a the district level.**(32).**	in the year 2013-14. There are about 100 district level Committees of various Departments chaired by the Deputy Commissioners of the districts, which is over burdening them. In this connection, an attempt has been made to reduce the burden on the part of the Deputy Commissioners in chairing these District Level Committees by earmarking some of the committees to Additional Deputy Commissioners /Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayaths / ADGs / Assistant Commissioners as the case may be. The same will be considered after the elections are over. Emphasis has been laid not only on the reorganization of Secretariat Departments but also on strengthening the Office of the District Collectors by examining the major responsibilities. In this connection District administration, monitoring and grievance redressal have to be tackled through e-governance system. The IT Consultants appointed by the Deputy Commissioners under Sakala, are rendering great help and assistance to the Deputy Commissioners. By making them permanent and by a comprehensive software system, the district administration could be made more proactive. e-janaspandana portal has been designed through which it LMS/ FMS/ HRMS/ RTI/ Records Management etc. are being considered for inclusion. e- spandana portal has been created by the State Government. This is an integrated Government to citizen interaction platform for • A) Public Grievance Management • B) Right to Information Act • C) Sakala Analytics The software has been installed in State data centre and training has already been imparted to the Deputy Commissioners, Nodal Officers of State Directorates and the District IT Consultants for online management of grievances, RTI applications and performance monitoring under Sakala. It is also being considered to compile LMS, FMS, HRMS, Records Management through this software.

		The District IT Consultants appointed by the Deputy Commissioners under the Sakala Mission are assisting the Deputy Commissioners in all respects. Not only making them permanent but also consolidation of other softwares would bring in better District administration.
	12. (Para 3.2.4.16.5) Modernizing the Office of the District Collector a) The Commission reiterates its recommendations on the issues of Personnel management, performance and outcome evaluation, effective citizen centric administration, use of information technology, process re-engineering etc. made in its earlier Reports on "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration", "Ethics in Governance", "Citizen Centric Administration", "Public Order", "Disaster Management", "Conflict Resolution" and "e-Governance". These recommendations should be expeditiously implemented where applicable to the district administration.**(33)** (b) The following steps should be taken to modernize the office of the District Collector:- • Management Information System (MIS) should be set-up in the office of the Collector for effective monitoring and evaluation of programmes/ projects under his direct control. • A computerized District Grievance Cell should also be set up in the Collectorate. • An exclusive Vigilance Cell should be set up at the district level under overall supervision of the District Collector. This Cell should also maintain appropriate liaison with the office of the State Vigilance Commission/ Commissioner.	From the DMA 2005 perspective, all DC Offices have been provided funds to equip EOC with VHF. About 25 EOCs are equipped with VHF Toll free Number 1070 activated at the State level. Toll free number 1077 for districts is being activated. Video Conferencing Facility will be provided to SEOC and connect to DEOC. Console Technology is being installed during the current year (ROIP). Proposal is placed before Finance Department to provide Human Resources for DDMAs /EOCs. **<u>Simplifications of procedures & Innovations in Public administration</u>** (i) Bhoomi, Nemmadi and various Social Security Schemes have been implemented in the State by the Revenue Department. Simplification of procedures initiated in respect of issue of income, Caste, Survival member Certificates and other Social Security Schemes in particular. (ii) e-Sugam introduced in commercial Taxes Department for payment of taxes by e-payments mode and the registration electronically. (iii) e-Auction initiative of the Karnataka State Finance Corporation for selling the properties taken over under Section 29 SFC Act and SARFAESI Act, which does away with the conventional auctioning process involving detailed tender process.

• A forum should be established at the district level to interact with civil society groups and media on important public issues. • Immediate steps should be taken to introduce process re-engineering and increased use of information technology. The steps suggested at paragraph 3.2.4.16.3.4 in this regard may be initiated on priority.**(34)** (c) Innovations and best practices initiated by officers should be documented adequately and institutionalized through changes in rules / laws wherever required.**(35)**	(iv) Raitha Mithra Yojana and Bhoo Chethana programmes of Agriculture Department. (v) Electronic Tender System of Sale in Agricultural Produce Market Committees, Weighment of Agricultural Commodities in APMCs through electronic Weighing Scales and Floor Price Scheme for Agricultural Commodities in Cooperation Department. (vi) Sujala Watershed project of Watershed Development Department. (vii) Maintenance of Gram Panchayath Accounts in double entry System, Panchtantra, development & maintenance of software for regular monitoring of works undertaken and programmes implemented and Capacity building initiatives of RD & PR Department. (viii) A State level Single window Agency under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted for clearing PPP projects upto 5.00 crores and a Committee under the Chairmaship of Hon'ble Chief Minister to clear the projects above Rs.50.00 Crores. (ix) e-procurement Project providing platform for procurement through electronic mode. (x) Aadhar (UID) Project (xi) KSWAN (The Karnataka State Wide Area Network Project connecting all district HQrs with the State Head Quarters covering all Offices. (xii) State Data Center: enabling centralization of Departmental Data. (xiii) Karnataka One: 33 Centres have been established on the model of Bangalore One in major cities of the State. (xiv) A District Level GIS Data Base to support the process of Local Level Planning at all levels of District, Taluk and Village developed by the Department of IT, BT and ST. Besides a

Technology Portal has been launched www.karnatkageoportal.in

(xv) Khajane-I and Khajane-II implemented in State and District Treasuries made transaction easier and transparent.

(xvi) **e-Spandana** is an integrated Government to citizen interaction platform for

- a) Public Grievance Management
- b) Right to Information Act, 2005, and
- c) Sakala Analytics.

TRAMS (Taluk Revenue Administration Management System) is a customised software and a management tool for any Tahsildar to easily track any file at any point of time. It was developed by Shri Varaprasad Reddy, the then Tahsildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, Hassan District. Due to TRAMS, Accountability, Responsiveness, Transparency, rate of disposal of files, public confidence in taluk revenue administration and revenue generation for taluk office has increased manifolds. DPAR (AR) has provided this software to all taluk offices of the state for operationalisation. This has been replicated to all Taluka Offices throughout the state.

The Karnataka Sakala Services Act 2011 has been implemented in the State from 2nd April 2012 covering 151 services of 11 different Departments . Further 114 additional services were included in the Act covering 14 departments w.e.f 2nd December 2012. In all 265 services of 30 different departments/institutions are being delivered to the citizens in a time bound manner. The Scheme has become a most popular one gaining applauses not only throughout the country but also from countries abroad. The number of services delivered to the citizens in a time bound manner under the Scheme is the highest in the Country.

Land Conversion: Simplification of procedures in land conversion is the initiative of the Deputy Commissioner, Dharwad. There is a provision of 120 days time limit under the Land Revenue Act

		for conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes. This procedure has been simplified for reducing the time taken from 120 days to 45 days. **<u>Elimination of redundant procedures</u>** **1. The Caste Certificate** used to be issued once a year. Now the procedure has been amended to make • Permanent for SC/ST • For other Castes, certificate valid for 5 years. This has reduced the workload of the Revenue/Social Welfare department as well as benefited the citizens in terms of less number of visits to Government offices. Over 36 best practices and innovations have been compiled and published in the form of a booklet. 05 best practices have been given to MBA students of Sambrama Institute of Higher Studies for evaluation.

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Indicative Recommendations of Second ARC relevant to States-

Annexure

Sl. No	Report	Accepted Recommendation	Deliverables	Action taken by the Ministry / [illegible]partment
1.	4^{th} Report (Ethics in Governance)	42. (6.10.2) Monitoring Complaints Recommendations No.116. 117.	a) Whether online complaint tracking system/Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS) has been opertionalized? if not, the mechanism for monitoring the complaints:	Yes. Government of Karnataka has formulat[illegible] a mechanism where a single portal has been developed called "E-Sp[illegible]ndana". This portal will have multiple links in which citizens can log on their grievances relating to any Government department, RT[illegible] and Sakala. It is an integrated Government to Citizen interaction platform for a) Public Grievances Management; b) RTI Act, 2005; and c) Sakala Analytics. Besides there is a Call centre for lodging complaints. DPAR (Janaspanadana) has been made the Nodal Agency for monitoring the redressal of public grievances and the e-Spandana portal.
			b) The no of complaints received so far and were disposed off as on 4/4/2013	For the period from April 2012 to January 2013, out of 61401 janaspanadana applications received, 41194 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 20207 applications fo disposal.
			c) Frequency and level of monitoring of complaints may kindly be intimated	Daily - online
2	11^{th} Report (Promoting e-Governance-the Smart way forward)	2. (Para 6.3.9) Identification of e-governance projects and prioritization recommendations No.2,3	a) What is the updated position of the implementation of Mission Mode project (MMP) as on 01/4/ 2013.	Pending for Cabinet approval
			b) Whether continuous interaction is done with stakeholders/ members.	yes
			c) Whether third party review of MMP has been done? If yes details thereof.	Yes.

			d) Status of e-District project in the State.	RFP is ready.
			e) Status of computerization of land records.	Done. "Bhoomi" Software which have details of land records in the State.
			f) Status of computerization of various departments	21 departments are computerized.
			g) details of other e-Governance projects/initiatives if any, identified and being implemented	Several initiatives have been taken by the E - Governance Department to facilitate identification of e-Governance projects and implementation by all the Departments of the Government. These include: 1. Setting of **State portal** to provide information to citizens, business and other entities by all the Government Departments. 2. **Bangalore one and Karnataka one** – enable service delivery by Government departments, without the need for upfront creation of database. Departments can start offering services and prospectively build up their data bases. 3. **Online Transactions:** Portals – Bangalore one and e-Procurement have been established to enable both G2C and G2 B services on large scale. 4. **Karnataka Resident Data Hub** has been set up for verification and authentication of beneficiaries with UID information to enable effective service delivery and prevent pilferages. 5. **KRDH** has been set up a metadata hub for Government. Now ELECTRONIC Data exchange Platform is proposed to be created to facilitate integration of databases and facilitate convergence in service delivery. 6. E Governance Department has set up and providing the services of following core e- infrastructure for use of the departments: • KSWAN • State Data Centre • Core enterprise applications

			i. HRMS ii. E procurement iii. Decision Support Sys[illegible] Plan monito[illegible] iv. Online Digital Gover[illegible] Communi[illegible] for publishing Governmen[illegible]s Department is also taking action to set up 'e District and 'State Portal and SSDG' for enabling complete automation and monitoring of service delivery by Government Departments. File Monitoring System & letter Monitoring System. Biometric system of attendance in the Secretariat and other departments to monitor the attendance of the Officers and Officials. Flexi-Time System of attendance for the Group-A and Group-B Officers of the Karnataka Government Secretariat.
3	- Do -	(Para 6.7.2.7) Implementation – Recommendation No 16	a) When was the official state website last updated	State Official Website is Designed, Developed and Maintained by Centre for E-Governance, Department of E-Governance, Government of Karnataka The information posted on this website could include hypertext links or pointers to information created and maintained by non-Government/private organisations. National Informatics Centre is providing these links and pointers solely for information and convenience of the departments/institutions. State Official website: http://iwww.karnataka.gov.in/ http://www.karunadu.gov.in
			b) How frequently the contents on the website are reviewed and by whom	The departments will review and update the information pertaining to them as and when need arises.
			c) Can all the forms for stakeholders/citizens be downloaded or not?	70%
4	1st Report (Right to information: Master key to Governance)	1. Capacity building and awareness generation (para. 5.5.5.) recommendation	The National Training Policy (see website http://persmin.gov.in/otraning/national policy. pdf) provides 2.5% of salary budget of each department for training	Yes. Based on the National Training Policy of Government of India, the State has enacted the State Training Policy during 2012. **Vision:** Upgradation of knowledge, improvement of Skills,

		No.28	a) Has the state Government adopted this policy (i) if Yes the status of implementation of the policy; (ii) if no, what is the salient features and coverage of the policy	enhancement of efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of services. **Mission:** Empowerment through training and capacity building enabling the governance mechanism to become agent of change. The salient features of the Policy are: • Training for all • Every Government servant shall undergo a minimum of three training programmes in his/her career. • High quality training for all at regular intervals; • Compulsory training at induction level.; • Adoption of need based training and learning. • To lead and manage change; • ATI, Mysore is the Nodal Agency for Training and act as a training consultant for Government. Areas covered for intensive training are: ○ Information Technology; ○ Decentralized Planning and development; ○ Project Formulation and Monitoring; ○ Public Policy; ○ Promotion and Transparency and Accountability in Govt. and PPP; It is also embedded in the policy that non-attendance of Government employees for training will attract a fine of Rs.1000/-. It has been decided to include the subjects of Horticulture, Floriculture, Sericulture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry under the Training programmes of Agriculture Department.
5	4th Report (ethics in Governance)	31. (5.1.12)Citizens initiatives Recommendation No. 85,87)	a) How many departments have prepared the citizens charter b) When was citizens charter last updated	45 departments have prepared their citizens charter and are updating regularly.

			department/organisation wise	
6	-do-	34.(5.4.2) Social Audit	a) Is the State carrying out social audit for the schemes implemented b) Process of social audits in schemes of the State and Status thereof c) What is the mechanism for follow up action on reports of social audit	Independent **Social Audit Directorate** headed by a retired IAS officer has been established in Karnataka by the RDPR Department. Social audit coordinators are working for timely and smooth conduct of social audit in several districts and Talukas. **Karnataka Evaluation Authority** has been established in the State by the Planning Department for undertaking third party evaluation of Projects/Schemes of Government Departments.
7	-do-	36. (6.3.5) Simplifying transactions	a) When was the last review done of stakeholders/citizens forum and institutional mechanism for periodic review b) process of self certification of documents	Monthly. Monthly Multilevel Review (MMR) meetings are held in all departments to review the (MPIC -Monthly programme implementation Calendar) progress of implementation of Plan Schemes. In Districts MMR meetings are chaired by the District in-charge Ministers. At the State level KDP (Karnataka Development Programme) meetings chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Secretary will be held quarterly to review the progress of implementation of Plan Schemes. Besides, Results Framework Documents (RFD) are prepared for all developmental departments and are reviewed bi-annually by State ATF Teams. Yet to be adopted.
8	-do-	29 (4./5.6) Ombudsman at the Local levels	a. Has the state Government set up the local bodies ombudsman under (i) Panchayat Raj Act and (ii) Urban Local Bodies Act? Pl. indicate the number of urban local bodies and districts for which	Yes. Ombudsman have been appointed in Karnataka for monitoring MGNREGS by the Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department. At present in 19 Districts Ombudsmen are working, for the rest, selection is underway. Under Section 296 of the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act 1993 the office of District Ombudsman has been created. This year, it is proposed to

			ombudsman constituted.	functionalise the office of District Ombudsman under RGPSA scheme. Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 and Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964 provide for mechanism for audit functions and audit reports and placing the audit reports of the Urban Local Bodies before the Legislature etc. Technical and Supervision audit by the C & AG is also provided for. The suggestion for State Ombudsman is considered as inappropriate by the Department.
9.	1st report (right to information Master key to good Governance	10. Organizing information and record keeping (para 5.4.11)- Recommendation no. 27	a) Has the state Government laid down road map for digitization of records and the status thereof?	Yes. 8 departments have completed the task of digitisation of records. Besides, **Secretariat Records Room Management System** a Software developed has been replicated in the General Records Section of the Karnataka Government Secretariat having recorded files of all 39 Departments of the Secretariat. Computerization of records is being undertaken through the software in a phased manner which will facilitate identification and location of recorded files within fraction of a minute that too with minimal staff.
10	General		a) Is there an institutional mechanism of holding collector's/DMs/DCs Conference and are these reforms discussed in it ?	Conference of Regional Commissioners/ Deputy Commissioners/ Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Pachayaths /SPs of Districts under the Chairmanship ,of Hon'ble Chief Minister will be held twice or thrice a year. Recently, Conference of Regional Commissioners/Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayaths was held on 27th and 28th May 2013 under the Chiarmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka.

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Index

KARC Recommendations

ಹಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರವರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಇಲಾಖೆ	ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಹಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರವರ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು	ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಂಡಿರುವುವೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ	ಹಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ರವರ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು	ಷರಾ
1	**ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	2.1	ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ದರ್ಶನ ಉಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು (ವಿಷನ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮೆಂಟ್) ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮುನ್ನೋಟದ ದಾಖಲೆಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರಿಂದ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾರ್ವ ಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಭುದ್ಧತೆಯ ಸಾಣೆಗೆಯಿರಬೇಕು.	This recommendation has been accepted. Further, the department has developed a vision document "EDUVISION" for primary, secondary and teacher education during in the year 2002. It has inputs from academicians, administrators and distinguished persons from the public in the State is ready for dissemination and discussion at different level.		Action Taken
		2.2	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಹಲವಾರು ಉತ್ತೇಜಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಮುಂದುವರಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮರುಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯಿದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಕ್ರಮೇಣವಾಗಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮೂದಾಯಗಳು ಇಂದು ಇವನ್ನು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು 60ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಾಗ ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.	The recommendation is not conducive for ac hieving the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), which is a constitutional obligation. Introduction of incentive scheme have helped in enhancing enrolment and in reducing dropout rates. If these incentives such as supply of Tree text books/note books/uniform/mid-day meals etc., are withdrawn, it will have adverse effect of enrolment, retention and academic achievement of students These incentives will ensure social unification of all children from different starata of society.		Action Taken

		2.3	ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಎಲ್ ಸಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಇದೆ. ಯಶಸ್ವೀ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಶೇಕಡ 20-25 ಇದೆ.	The recommendation is accepted. Action has already been taken to establish a linkage between the Bangalore City Corporation and the Department of Education (Primary and Secondary Education) vide D.O. Ltr. No. ನಿ (ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ). ಕಅಸಾಆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು 1/2003-04 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.05.2003.	--	Action Taken
		2.4	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಗೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ, ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.	The recommendation is accepted and action has already been taken. Vide Circular No. ನಿ (ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ) ಕಅಸಾಆ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು 2/2003-04 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.05.2003.	--	Action Taken
		2.5	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು (ಬಿಇಒ) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರಾಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಣವು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇವುಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಗುರಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ.	--	If this is accepted, then in all the 202 blocks, additional posts of B.E.Os along with necessary supporting staff have to be created and filled up. This involves additional expenditure and creates co-ordination problems within the block.	Not Accepted
		2.6	ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ನಿಲಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು	This is accepted and action has already been taken. Accordingly committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer,	--	Action Taken

			ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಾಲಾ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ.	vide circular No. ನಿ (ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ) ಕಅಸಾಅ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು 3/2003-04 ದಿನಾಂಕ: 17.05.2003.		
		2.7	ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.	This is accepted. Medical examination is being conducted regularly in schools, through the department of Education. A letter has been addressed to the Director of Health and Family Welfare, to undertake this work from the department of Health and Family Welfare itself on regular basis and as an obligatory measure.	--	Action Taken
		2.8	ಹಾಲಿ ಡಿಪಿಇಪಿ ಅಂಗರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳೆರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಸಬೇಕು/ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	The process of merging DPEP with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan will be completed before 30.06.2003. (on which date DPEP ceases to exist) Interim Orders issued in view of closure of DPEP on 30th June 2003.	--	Action Taken
		2.9	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು (ಡಿಐಇಟಿ) ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿಯು ಸುಮಾರು 80 ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧ ಸಭೆಗಳು ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವುದು.	--	DIEts are basically meant for catering to the academic needs of primary school teachers. CTEs have to be entrusted with the responsibility of training subject teachers in secondary schools. Already in many taluks, subject teacher clubs are functioning. This needs to be expanded to other taluks and strengthened. (If additional funds are provided).	Not Accepted

		2.10	ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಂಗಡನೆಯು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಚಲಾವಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯು, ಎರಡೂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಆಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಬಾರದು.	--	The Empowered Committee has noted that the division of work between the two Secretaries in the Secretariat was already well defined.	Not Accepted
		2.11	ನಾವೀನ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೈಪಿಡಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಹೊರ ತರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.	This is being done. However, handbooks contraining the findings in the Action Research will have to be circulated for the benefit of teachers. This will be taken up.	--	Accepted
		2.12	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ	Action in this regard has balready been taken. Question Banks and model answers in all subjects has already been brought out by Karnataka Secondary Ecuation Examination Board with regard to SSLC Examination.	--	Action taken
		2.13	ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು (ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಾಲಕಿಯರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ) ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಶಾಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗಮನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.	Recommendation is accepted. Additional funds are required for the supply of computers to high schools and to provide toilets and drining water facilities, equipment etc., to high schools.	--	Accepted
		2.14	ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮ ಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.	Permission to start new schools by private management has been liberalized vide G.O. No. ED/44 PGC/2002 dt:11.6.2002 and G.O. ED 8 SES 2000, dt:23.12.2000.		Action Taken

		2.15	ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಎಲ್ ಸಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗಣಕೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿದೆ.	Recommendation is accepted. Action has already b een taken to computerize SSLC examinations. Besides, computerization of matters relating to – recruitment, transfer, admission to B.Ed and D.Ed courses, payment of salaries etc., has been done. Acgtion is being taken to implement Personnel Information System (PIS) in the Department of Education.	--	Action Taken
		2.16	ಈ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕೇತರ ಮತ್ತು ಲಿಪಿಕ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಖಾಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.	1) The following posts have been abolished in pursuance of the earlier policy of Government to impose 5% cut., FDA - 57 SDA - 32 Typist - 14 CCT - 4 Group-D - 425 Total - 532 2) 25 posts (FDA-09, CCT-07, Group D -9) have been shifted to the newly sanctioned 7 DDPI's officers & 11 BEO Offices. 3) 14 posts (FDA-09, SDA-04, Accounts Suptd-1) have been shifted to the newly sanctioned North East Directorate at gulburga. 4) There is an urgent need to create following posts in the Department and to fill them up. a. First division assistants are not	--	Action Taken

				sanctioned after 1993 to the government High Schools. b. Non-teaching posts are not sanctioned the 7 newly created districts. c. Non-teachng staff are not sanctioned to the BEO office`s, in proportionate to the number of teachers.		
		2.17	ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಪದವಿ ಪೂರ್ವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿ.ಪಿ.ಐ. ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	Commissioner for Public Instruction is already looking after 9 Directorates. If other directorates are also included, it may not possible to focus on basic primary and secondary education. Moreover, a separate Directorate of PU Education was created in 1992 in pursuance to specific recommendations by K.P Surendranth Committee. In view of the growth of PU Institutions an independent Head of the Department as already there, deserves to be continued. As regards vocational education, greater emphasis needs to be given to the various schemes. However, inadequacy of State/Central Schemes in the Department has lead to inadequate work. Moreover at the district level. DDs of PU Eduation are also looking after the responsibility of vocational education. As such, vocational education directorate could be merged with the Directorate of PU Education.		Action Taken
		2.18	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವನ್ನು (ಎನ್	35 posts have b een shifted and redeployed in newly created		Action Taken

			ಇಆರ್ ಡಿ) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಅಂಗರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬೇಕು.	Directorate, Gulbarga. (vide G.O. No. ED 285 DPI 2001, dt:25.1.2002.)		
		2.19	ಡಿಎಸ್ ಇಆರ್ ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತೆಯು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಈ ಮೂರು ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಂಡಳಿ/ದತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದು ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ, ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ತಂತ್ರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ, ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಮಾಪನ, ಮಾರ್ಗನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗ್ಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಅನುಭವಿ ಆಡಳಿತಗಾರರು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರು, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾನ್ವಿತ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ-ಪುರುಷರು ಈ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.	This recommendation is acceptable to the Department. A proposal in this behalf is under process.	--	Action Taken
		2.20	ವಿಷಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	Instead of abolishing the post of Subject Inspectors, it is necessary that they should be continued as Subject coordinators. And shall be entrusted with in responsibility of training and guiding the subject teachers in the districts. Besides, they will attend the monthly meetings of subject teachers and play a active role in promotion of subject clubs.	--	Accepted

2.	**ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	31	ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಸಮರ್ಪಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ / ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯೊಂದರ ಕೇವಲ "ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್ " ಕೆಲಸ ನೀಡುವ ಬದಲು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.	The Post of Taluk Health officer has already been strengthened by giving administrative powers exclusively to monitor the functioning of PHCs. Further, he has not been entrusted with administration of Taluk Hospitals / Community Health Centres. Taluk Health Officers are functioning as per the norms. Copy of G.O. No. HFW 447 IFW 96, dated: 08/03/1996, wherein financial powers of Taluk Health Officers have been given.	-	Action Taken
		32	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪುನರ್ ಮನನ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆಯ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮಾಪನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The training programmes are being regularly conducted to PHC Medical Officers, Tauk Health Officers and Para Medical saff at State Institute of Health and Family Welfare Training CEntres and District training centres from tie to time on the basis of chalked out action plan. This has been made mandatory for Administrative Medical Officers and THO's. The Budget of trainings during the year 2006-07 is Rs.396.95 lakhs	-	Action Taken

		3.3	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು (ಎಸ್ ಐ ಹೆಚ್ ಎಫ್ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು) ಬಲಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉನ್ನತ ತರಬೇತಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅರ್ಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ವಿಭಾಗವು (ಅಪರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ) ಅನಗತ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.	Action has already been taken to strengthen the State Institute of Family Welfare Services by providing qualified and suitable teaching faculty. The post of Head of the Department of the Institute has been upgraded to the post equivalent to the Director of Health and Family Welfare services. The training wing of the Directorate has been shifted to the State Health & Family Welfare Institute as per the ARC recommendation. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore has been asked to submigt a report in order to strengthen the present Institute.	--	Action Taken
		3.4	ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಯಂತಹ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನಾಮತ್ತಾಗಿ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, ನಾವು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ "ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆ ನೀಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ " ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗಿರುವ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಭಾಗ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ 04 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ವ ಇಭಾಗ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪೋಷಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುದ್ದೆಯು ಖಾಲಿಯಿರುವೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆ	The four posts of Divisional Joint Directors have already been abolished as per Government order No. HFW 301 MSS 2003, date: 07/05/2003. The supportive staff attached to the office of Divisional Joint Directors were redeployed to the vacant places of different offices of the Health and Family Welfare Department. The four Divisional Offices of Ayush Department have been abolished w.e.f 01/04/2004 vide G.O.No. HFW 798 PIM 2000, dated: 13/02/2004.	--	Action Taken

			ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.			
		3.5	ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ದೂರದ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ/ಅರೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ನಗದು ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಉತ್ತೇಜಕಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.	Action has already been taken to post Mecial Officer to the rural areas and rural service has been made compulsory under special recruitment rules. Incentives to those who work in remote areas has been proposed. Under RCH, 100 remote PHCs have been identified in "C" category districts and an allowances of Rs.1,000 for Doctors, Rs.300 for staff nurses is being given. For the deliveries conducted at night, an incentive of Rs.200 for Doctor, Rs.100 for staff nurse and Rs.30 for cleaning staffg is being given in "C" Category districts.	--	Action Taken
		3.6	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಂತೆ ಉನ್ನತ ಹಾಗೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುತ ಹುದ್ದೆಯು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿತರಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಕೆಲವೇ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1991 ರಿಂದ ಜುಲೈ 2000 ವರೆಗಿನ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಮಂದಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದರು.	For the time being, as per G.O.No.HFW 50 MSS 2004, Bangaore, dated: 26/04/2005, ten weeks administrative training is prescribed to the officers who work as Administrative Medical Officers at Taluk and District. A proposal for bifurcation of the Department " Public Health" and ' Medical ' is under examination. In this proposal, DPH qualification is proposed to be made mandatory for the post of DHO.	--	Action Taken

		3.7	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಹೊಂದಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 2 ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಸೇವಾವಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲದವರು ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಕೂಡದು. ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.			
		3.8	ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರಿಕರಣವು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅರೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ನಾಯಕರುಗಳು ಇವರ ನಡುವೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸೇವೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.	Training programme are being organized to the Elected Gram Panchayat and other leaders of the rural areas on the subject of intersectoral co-ordination and community participation and role of Gram Panchayat. A Village Health and Santitation Community has been constituted wide G.O. No. HFW 201 CGE 2005, dated: 05/7/2007to take care of village health needs.	--	Action Taken
		3.9	ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಅಗತ್ಯವು, ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೆಯವು ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕೆಲವು	Other Programme officers are being deputed to attend the meetings and participation of DHOs to attend meetings is minimized.	--	Action Taken

			ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಜರಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲವ್ಯಯವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು.			
		3.10	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಔಷಧಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯು ಸೂಚಿತ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	It is being done		Action Taken
		3.11	ಔಷಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಮತ್ತು ವಿತರಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ನಿಗಮವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲೇ ಔಷಧಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ 20 ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪುನರ್ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾನಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತೆನ್ನಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಇನ್ನೂ ದಕ್ಷ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು	Drug and Logistic Society has been established. Distribution of drugs is being monitored through the 14 warehouses already established throughout the State. The vehicles have been allotted to dump the drugs to the warehouses.		Action Taken

			ಉಳಿತಾಯದ ಔಷಧ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಅನುವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬಹುದು.			
		3.12	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ವಾಹನಗಳ ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. There is an urgent need to activate the Health Committees of the ZP.	In G.O. NO. FD 01 TFP 2003, dated: 29/12/2003, enhanced delegations of powers have been issued. Action has already been taken.	--	Action Taken.
		3.13	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ ಚೇತನಗೊಳಿಸುವ ತುರ್ತು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳು, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯೇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು "ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸುವ" ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲವು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯೇತರ ಸೇವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಅನೇಕ ನೌಕರರ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು.	Action has already been taken. There is proposal to implement the same at the PHC level.	--	Action Taken.

		3.14	ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಶುಲ್ಕವು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ತರುವುದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ರೋಗಿಗಳ ಹಣ ನೀಡಿಕೆಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ, ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಶುಲ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿ ಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಡಜನರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಜನರು ಸಮಾಜದ ಬಡವರ್ಗಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದವರು. ಅನೇಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿವೆ.	Arogya Raksha Samithies have been constituted in each hospital and the committee is monitoring the users fee collection (No fee is collected from BPL groups). The same mony is being used for the development of the concerned hospitals.		Action Taken.
		3.15	ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಶುಲ್ಕವು ಆಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ವಸೂಲಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಮಸ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಶುಲ್ಕದ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿತರಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಾವು ಹಣ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾದರೂ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬದಿಂದಾಗಿ ತಮಗೆ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದೂರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ	Arogya Raksha Samithies have been constituted in each hospital and the committee is monitoring the users fee collection (No fee is collected from BPL groups). The same money is being used for the development of the concerned hospitals.		Action Taken

		ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯ ತಪ್ತವಾಗಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಧಿ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು ಸರಳೀಕೃತವಾಗಬೇಕು.			
	3.16	ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ / ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಹಾಜರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸುವವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Strict measures have been initiated to make the doctors to be present during the working hours.	--	Action Taken.
	3.17	ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದ್ಧತೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆಗಳು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕರ ಅಂಶಗಳು, ಆದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವರು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಜ್ಞರ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಎಂದೂ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ನೆರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವಾದ ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿನಂತೆ ವೈದ್ಯರುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಪಿನ ನೈತಿಕ ಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು.	Action has already been taken to give awards to the best ANMs (under NRHM) per District every year. Similarly is has also been proposed to give awards to the best Doctors and other staff.	--	Action Taken.

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<td>3.18</td>
<td>ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ತಮ್ಮದೆ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿವೆ. ಇವು ಆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳತ್ತ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ (ಉದಾ: 1997 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶವು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದೆ) 2001 ರ ಜನಗಣತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಉಳಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. 2000ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಡು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನೀತಿ (2001) ಗಳ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವ ಉ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.</td>
<td>Karnataka State has already formulated `Health Policy' during the year 2004 as per the G.O.No. HFW (PR) 144 WBA 2002, dated: 10/02/2004.

(As per SRS 2005)

<table>
<tr><td>Karnataka</td><td></td><td>TN</td><td>AP</td><td>KR</td><td>AI</td></tr>
<tr><td>Birth rate</td><td>20.6</td><td>16.5</td><td>19.1</td><td>15.0</td><td>23.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Death rate</td><td>7.1</td><td>7.4</td><td>7.3</td><td>6.4</td><td>7.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>IMR</td><td>50</td><td>37</td><td>57</td><td>14</td><td>58</td></tr>
</table>

The goals for 2010 are (RCH-2)

IMR 30
MMR 90
CPR 65
Growth rate 16.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Taken.</td>
</tr>
</table>

3.	ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆ	4.1	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಲು, ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವ ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಕೆಳಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದು. ಎ) ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ, ಅಂಗಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಬಿ) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು. ಸಿ) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು. ಡಿ) ಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಯುಳ್ಳವರ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಗತ ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	--	A committee chaired by Additional Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries department with representatives of Industry Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry as well as subject matter specialists has lready been constituted to examine WTO related issues affecting industry. It has been decided to expand the terms of reference of this committee and convert it into an advisory panel as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission. Action is being taken separately in this regard.	Not accepted
		4.2	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು 3 ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು. ಅಂದರೆ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ.	Restructured Directorate has been reorganized into four Sub division viz. Administration & HRD, Investment and Trade Promotion, Industrial Infrastructure and Enterprise Management and SSI / Technology and Total Quality Management meant Vide G.O. No. CI 69 ICS 2003, dated: 27.10.2003.	--	Action taken

		4.3	ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರು ಬಾರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ಸೇವೆಯವರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಯಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದ ನಾನಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇತರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿ ಮೀರದಂತೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯ ನಂತರ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾತೃ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.		It has been decided that required experts on Technical matter could be drawn from TECSOK. TECSOK would provide technical support as and when required by the Commerce an Industries Department	Not Accepted
		4.4	ಯಾವುದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನುಳಿದು ಇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಟೈಪಿಂಗ್, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.	Action taken as for G.O. No. CI 1691 CS 2003, dated: 27.10.2003.		Action Taken
		4.5	ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಇರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎ ವರ್ಗದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಕಲ್ಬುರ್ಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಇತರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ	Implemented with modification 12 Districts have been grouped into `A` category and 15 Districts in to `B` Catogory with different staff pattern. However all DICS are needed by JD`s and no Deputy Director Post in group `B` category vide G.O. No. CI 1691 CS 2003 dated: 27.10.2002.		Action Taken

			ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.			
		4.6	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.	175 Taluk Industries Centers have been abolished vide G.O. No CI 1691 CS 2003, dated: 27.10.2003.	--	Action Taken
		4.7	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ, ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ - ಮುನ್ನೋಟ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಬಳಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಸುತ ವಿಷಯಗಳಾದ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಕ್ಕು, ವಿಶ್ವ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.	--	--	Not Accept ed
		4.8	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ರೋಜ್ ಗಾರ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರುಗಳು ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರಗತಿ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋತ್ಸವಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಿಕೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಯೋಜನಾ ವರದಿಗಳು, ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು, ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ಖಾತರಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ನೀತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of Industries and Commerce is authorized to out-source the services wherever posts have been abolished with the prior approval of the State Government.	--	Action Taken

		4.9	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ 54 ಯೋಜನಾ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ 5 ವರ್ಗಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಬಹುದು. 1) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು, ಮಂಡಲಿಗಳು/ನಿಗಮಗಳು 2) ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಬೆಂಬಲ 3) ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ 4) ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು 5) ಗಿರಿಜನ ಉಪಯೋಜನೆ.	The Plan schemes of the department are reduced to 5 (five) on functional basis as detailed below vide G.O. dt:27.10.2003. i. Assistance to Public Sector Undertaking / Corporations / Boards / Quasi Government Insitutions; ii. Infrastructure support. iii. Modernization, technology and training; iv. Publication, promotion & Development. v. SCP/TSP		Action Taken

4.	**ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	4.10	5 ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ 425 ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಎರಡು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ನೂಲು ಘಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಗಿತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	--	--	Could be combined and it is under consideration
		4.11	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಮೂಲ ಬೀಜ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ, ಉಗ್ರಾಣ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ, ರೋಗರಹಿತ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಹುಳು ಮೊಟ್ಟೆ, ಅಧಿಕ ಇಳುವರಿಯ ಹಿಪ್ಪುನೇರಳೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹುಳು ತಳಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರೈಕೆ, ರೋಗಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತನ್ನ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.	--	--	--
		4.12	ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಎ ವರ್ಗದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಾದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ, ಕೋಲಾರ, ಮಂಡ್ಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ತುಮಕೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಮುಖ್ಯರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.	--	--	Not Accepted
		4.13	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಉಗ್ರಾಣಗಳು, ಶೀತಲ ಉಗ್ರಾಣ, ಕಛೇರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅಥವಾ	There is already an internal effort to lease out / transfer or close down unproductive assets. • 80% of the commercial production is under Private sector.	--	Action Taken

			ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.	• Above 95% of Silk reeling is under Private Sector.		
		4.14	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು.		--	Not Accepted
		4.15	3416 ಮಂದಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವೃಂದಗಳ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1490 ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇತರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾದವು.		--	Not Accepted
		4.18	**ಇತರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು** ಜವಳಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಸಹ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅವರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.		--	Action Taken
		4.19	ಗಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 488 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು			
		4.20	ಗಣಿಗಳು , ಮತ್ತು ಭೂವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 488 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು			Not Accepted
		4.21	ಕೆಐಎಡಿಬಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಘಟಕವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಾಹ್ಯ			Not Accepted

			ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇದು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸೇವಾ ಬಾಬಿನ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯ.			
		4.22	ಕೆಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಐಡಿಸಿಯು ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಐಎಡಿಬಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.		--	Not Accepted
		4.23	ಕೆಎಸ್ ಐಎಮ್ ಸಿಯು ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಾವೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪಾತ್ರವು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆ ಎಸ್ ಐಎಮ್ ಸಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಆವಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಡಿಐಸಿಗೇ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.	Action has been taken to close the KSIMC vide G.O. No. CI 141 CSC 2001, dt: 11.1.2002.	--	Action Taken
		4.24	ಸರಕು ಖರೀದಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವು ಸಹ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಮಹತ್ವವಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.	The Stores Purchase department has b een closed and the staff is being redeployed in the vacant posts available in the departments coming under C& I department. (vide G.O. No. CI 25 SPD 02, dt: 31.12.2002).	--	Action Taken

5.	ಅರಣ್ಯ, ಜೀವಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಇಲಾಖೆ	5.1	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಚಾಲ್ತಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಸಾಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರದೆ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಹೊಸ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇವು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನುಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯರಹಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅರಣ್ಯರಹಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕಾಲಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಾಧಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಜಂಟಿಯಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.	A Government Order No. FEE 98 FAP 2001 dt. 15/06/2002 has been iswsued clearly indicating the rules and responsibilities of the staff of the territorial and Social Forestry divisions. A number of schemes have been transferred from the State Sector to the District Sector to ensure that the Social Forestry Divisions are able to carry out the activities assigned.	--	Action Taken
		5.2	ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೆತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೂಲಧ್ಯೇಯವು ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರಣ್ಯರಹಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಹೊಸ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಅವು ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗಡೆ ಇರಬೇಕು.	The Department has not agreed for creating a separate development divisions. As regards work distribution between territorial and social forest divisions, As already indicated a Government Order has been issued.	--	Action Taken
		5.3	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ ಭೂಮಿಗಳ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಗೋಮಾಳವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೇ	All C & D class lands other than areas notified as Forest or covered with plantations are now with the Revenue Department.	-	Action Taken

			ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಟ್ಟಾವರಂನಲ್ಲಿನಂತೆ ಈ ವಿಭಾಗವು ಒಂದು ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಇಡೀ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಡಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಮಗ್ನಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವೇನೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.			
		5.4	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಮನ್ವಯದ ಏಕಬಿಂದುವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬಲ್ಲ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಮಟ್ಟದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ತಿ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುವುದು.	The Conservator of Forests acting as a single point of co-ordination is quite satisfactory.	--	Action Taken
		5.5	ಜನತೆಯ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಐಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರಸಂವೇದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು.	GIS is being strengthened. So far data relating to 19 divisions is being finalized.	--	Action Taken
		5.6	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನಿಕಟವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಇದೀಗ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಗರಗಳೂ, ತಮ್ಮ ಉಳಿಕೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪಾಯದ ಅಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿವರ್ಗಗಳು, ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಆಯೋಗ,	The Forest Department is keeping itself abreast of the policy developments taking place globally in the field of forestry, wildlife and related subjects. These are kept in mind while preparing the Working and the Management Plans.	--	Action Taken

		ಅರಣ್ಯ ಭದ್ರತಾ ಮಂಡಲಿ ಇವು ಕೆಲವು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವ ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ನಿಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವನ್ಯಜೀವಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಸಹ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಾಗೃತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.			
	5.7	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವದ ಅಂತರ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಕಂದಾಯ, ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳು, ನೀರಾವರಿ, ಇಂಧನ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಂತರ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.	The Present arrangement of district level and state level co-ordination is quite satisfactory.	--	Action Taken
	5.8	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾನುವಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅಂತರವಲಯ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪುನರ್ವೀಕೃತ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರ್ಯಾಯ	The PCCF has been instructed to grow fodder in suitable places to combat the drought satisfaction and supply the same to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department	--	Action Taken

			ಗೋಮಾಳಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಗಣಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದಂಥ ಹೊಸ ಆಡಳಿತ ತಂತ್ರಗಳು ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇವು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಕವಾಗುವುದು.			
		5.9	ಉದ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ, ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಧಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕು.	Forest Department agrees with the views.	--	Action Taken
		5.10	ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸೌದೆ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸೌದೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಾಗುವುದು. ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಮರವನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು ಮಿತವ್ಯಯಕಾರಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯ. ಸಹಾಯಧನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯತ್ತ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುವುದು.	50% subsidy is granted to the Karnataka State Handicrafts Development corporation.	--	Action Taken
		5.11	ಸಸ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಅನಗತ್ಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸಸ್ಯಪೂರೈಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧ್ಯ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಸಹಾಯಧನವು ದ್ವಂದ್ವ ಬೆಲೆಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯದೇ ಆಗಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಏಕಪ್ರಕಾರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯದೇ ಆಗಿರಲೀ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರೀ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ದುರುಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುವುದು.	Seedlings are supplied free of cost under the Vanavikasa Yojane with the assistance of Vanasamvardhana Trust. It is desirable that seedings either are priced at production c ost or are subsidized.	--	Action Taken

			ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಹಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಸದ ವರದಿಗೆ ಎಡೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.			
		5.12	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಅಕೇಷಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ನೀಲಗಿರಿ ಮರಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭ ನೀಡುವ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅರಿವು ಉಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಾತಿಯ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಹಾಕಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಸಸ್ಯ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯವು ಪರಿಸರಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಸಹ ಸ್ನೇಹಪರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗುವುದು.	In the Social Forestry Programme, the Department is encouraging planting of seedings of various indigenous species. The views of farmers are also taken whild choosing the species.	--	Action Taken
		5.13	ಅಲ್ಪ ಆದಾಯದ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ರೈತರು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಕರ್ಷಣೀಯವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ತ್ವರಿತ ಮರುಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಹಣ್ಣುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೆಂಬೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭ ನೀಡುವ ಬೆಳೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಕರವೆನಿಸುವುದು.	Fruit yielding species like Nelli, Neralu, Halasu, Bore, Nugge, et c., are encouraged in the farm forestry programme. Species like Bevu, Honge, Bamboo, etc are also encouraged for steady income to the farmers.	--	Action Taken
		5.14	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದೊರೆಯುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಚಟುವಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಗುಂಪು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು	Under the revised guidelines of JFPM issued on 19.06.2002, 50% of the elected members of the Managing Committees of the Village Forest Committees should be women	--	Action Taken

			ಮಹಿಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು, ಸಮಾಖ್ಯದಂಥ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು, ಜಲಾನಯನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಡ್ಯಾನಿಡಾ ನೆರವಿನ ಜಲಸರಬರಾಜು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ವಸಹಾಯ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಹಾಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆದು ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.			
		5.15	ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟರ್ ನನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗಿನಂತೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಗಾರನಂತಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಗುರಿಗಳಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕನೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟರನು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಬೇಕು.	This has been taken care of in the order relating to JFPM issued on 30.06.2002.	--	Action Taken
		5.16	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪ್ರತಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಸೂಚನಾ ಫಲಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ವಸಾಹತು ಕಾಲದ ರಹಸ್ಯತೆಯ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡಬೇಕು.	Action is being taken under the Right to Information Act to publish such information.	--	Action Taken
		5.17	ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸರಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಲಭಗ್ರಾಹ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ವಿಸ್ತೃತವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಬೇಕು.	Action is being taken under the Right to Information Act to publish such information.	--	Action Taken
		5.18	ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಂತಲ್ಲದೆ ಅತೀವ ಅಂತಸ್ತುಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯದೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಶಾಹಿಯದೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ	Peoples participation has been ensured in the Government order regarding Joint Forest Planning Management issued on 19.06.2002.	--	Action Taken

		ಕೆಲಸ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧೀನವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಅರಣ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಇರುವಂಥವೇ ವಿನಾ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪಾಲ್ದಾರಿಕೆಯದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣದ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೇಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.			
	5.19	ಸಸ್ಯಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಥೀನ್ ಚೀಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕೈಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಪಾಲೀಥೀನ್ ನಲ್ಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಕಲುಷಿತ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಪ್ಪು ಚೀಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹುತೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಇಂಥ ಪಾಲೀಥೀನ್ ಚೀಲಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿ ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಬೇಕು	International practices regarding use of polythene bags in plantation operations will be ascertained.		Action Taken
	5.20	ಹಲವಾರು ಪಿಸಿಸಿಎಫ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯು, ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಂತಮ್ಮ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಘಟಕವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನೇರ ಇಬ್ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಮನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪಿಸಿಸಿಎಫ್ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪಿಸಿಸಿಎಫ್ ರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	GOI have restructured IFS cadre in Karnataka. According to the revised structure, there are two posts of PCCF, one Head of the Department and the other as Chief Wildlife Warden. As the role, responsibilities and functions are different, there will not be any problem in the organization.		Action Taken
	5.21	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಅನಾಮತ್ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವುದು	The ACFs working in divisional headquarters have now been re-designated as Assistant conservator of Forests and Assistant to DCF to assist the DCF in his office to manage the forest		Action Taken

			ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ.	division. He will however continue to discharge his statutory duties as Assistant conservator of Forest.		
		5.22	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಇದರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಟೆರಿಟೋರಿಯಲ್ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The department has recommended to the High power Committee of the Department of Disinvestments and Public Sector Reorms to continue the Karnataka Forest Development Corporation. This Corporation being the Corporate arm of the Department has been making profit continuously except for the last two years. Besides Rubber and pulpwood the Corporation is raising bamboo plantations. By giving VRS to some of the surplus employee the Corporation will return to profitability. Therefore it is intendwed to continue this Corporation.	--	Action Taken
		5.23	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ಇದರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The Department feels that it is not appropriate to involve private persons in logging activities, which are carried out either departmentally or through the KSFIC People's participation is provided for in the order relating to JFPM.	--	Action Taken
		5.24	ಮರಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರುತ್ತೇಜಕವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕಗಳು, ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಬೀಳಿಸುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು, ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಮರಗಳ ಬೆಳೆಸುವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.	Felling of trees in private land is governed by the Karnataka Forest Preservation of Trees Act, 1976. However, to ensure that people are not discouraged from planting trees in their lands because of the above Act, 20 specieces have been exempted from the purview of the Act and no felling permission is required from the Forest Department. Government restriction is available only in case of rosewood where it is mandatory for the rosewood growers to transport the rosewood timber grown in their private lands to the Governmet Timber Depot for public auction sale. The sale proceeds of auction sale after	--	Action Taken

				deducting the administrative expenses are given to the owner of the timber This procedure in fact ensures competitive auction sale rate and benefits the rosewood growers. With regard to sandalwood, the private owners are free to deliver their material either to Government Sandalwood depot or to notified Government agencies such as KSDL, KSFIC, KSHDC., etc.,		
		5.25	ಮರ ಕೊಯ್ಯುವುದು, ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಕಳೆ ಕೀಳುವುದು, ಬೇಲಿ ಹಾಕುವುದು, ಆಯುಧೋಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಮರಗಳ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ಭಾಗದ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು, ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಅತಿಥಿ ಗೃಹಗಳ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಈ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಮ್ಮತಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗಹೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.	Logging operations are specialized jobs, which can be done through the department, or its Corporations. The Supreme Court of India has also directed accordingly. Other forestry works are through public tenders. Village Forest Committees can take up certain works like planting, Protection etc., Forest guesthouses are meant for providing halting facilities to the department personnel.		Action aken
		5.26	ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಉಪ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗೆ ಈಗಿರುವ 50,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಪರಿಮಿತಯನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ 15,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಬೇಕು ವಲಯ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 50,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆವಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ	The question of enhanced delegation of powers to the officers of Forest Department has been considered by the Administrative Department and the file on the subject has been approved by Finance Department and the question of issue of orders is under examination		Action 'aken

			ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ವೇತನ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು.			
		5.27	The practice of issuing cheques to officers in their personal names must be stopped. Like it is done for all other departments, cheques must be issued on the designation of the officers and not in the names of officers. This would prevent malpractice.	Thw matter would be decided in consultation with the Finance Department.	--	Action Taken
		5.28	The powers of DCFs have gradually been eroded and concentrated in the conservators of Forests. The power to transfer and appoint RFOs, Foresters, Guards and Watchers must be given to the DCFs.	The file regarding the reconstitution of the Cadre Management Authorities has been sent to DPAR for further action.	--	Action Taken
		5.29	The cadre strength of the IFS may be reduced from the present 165 to 100.	The matter has been examined by DPAR in consultation with DOPT, GOI and it has been decided that the cadre strength of IFS in Karnataka cannot be drastically reduced. The present cadre strength is at 164 out of which 100 are senior duty posts.	--	Action Taken

6.	ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ	6.1	ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ತಂಡವು ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಿಡಬ್ಲೂಡಿನಿಂದ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ, ಆದರ ಮೂಲಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ರಸ್ತೆ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.	PWD is still undertakeing building construction activities in the State, however, a large number of building are being taken up independently by other Administrative Departments like Revenue Dept., Social Welfare Dept., Police housing Corporation, Directorate of Backward Class and minorities etc., However, once the constnuction is over, maintenance of the said buildings are likely to be reverted ot PED. In each division one Assistant Engineer and one Junior Engineer will be assigned exclusively for building construction and maintenance. With such redeployment of Public Works Dept., staff, the purpose will such redeployment of Public Works Dept., staff the purpose will be served. There is no need for hiving off building activities from PWD. Since, bifurcation of Public Works Dept., into Buildings Dept., and Roads (communication) Dept., requires extra staff, which involves huge establishment and administrative expenditure.	--	ದಿನಾಂಕ . 5/12/2007 ಮತ್ತು 6/12/2007 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
		6.2	ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್/ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಾಕು.	In view of world Bank assisted major projects taken up by KSHIP and in view of the large number of new works being taken up the Department through KRDCL & KSHIP-11, which have added to the increased workload. For the purpose of monitoring and effective implementation of these works the posts of Secretary, PWD and Principal Secretary, PWD are very essential to the Department.	.	ದಿನಾಂಕ : 5/12/2007 ಮತ್ತು 6/12/2007 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಎ.ಆರ್ ಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
		6.3	ವಾಹನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು	The Public Works Department has already instructed the concerned Chief Engineers to outsource the vehicles and to hire vehicles within the ambit of DPAR guideline No. DPAR		ದಿನಾಂಕ : 5/12/2007 Mtftu 6/12/2007 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಎ.ಆರ್ ಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ

			ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ 40 ರಿಂದ 45 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಾಗಬಹುದು. ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುವುದು. ಕೆಆರ್ ಡಿಸಿಎಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಎಸ್ ಎಚ್ ಐಪಿಯು ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.	278 Shiva ni 2000 dated : 18/3/2002. Besides this, an attempt will be made to outsource the inspection bungalow services of the Department progressively in a phased mnner. The Quality control , Survey Investigation will also be progressively out sources. For this purpose, some of the Engineering colleges with good laboratory facilities will be nominted. Incidentally, it my be noted that in the World Bank aided project of KSHIP, PWD has already made very considerable beginning in this direction. However. The Quality Control wling of PWD is required to be continued as a measure of proof checking.		ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.
		6.4	ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕೋಷ್ಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಿಭಾಗವು ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 3000 ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರ್ ರಸ್ತೆಜಾಲದ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ/ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲೂ 3 ಅಥವಾ 4 ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ 4 ಮಂದಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆ	There are 38,000 KMs of road under 27 Divisions. In some of the taluks, the nature of terrain varies involving different methods of maintenance. About 2,000 KMs can be effectively maintained by a Division. There is a prosal Ito upgrade about 10,000 KMs of Village road to Major District road. The remarks of KARC on the strength of Division can be agreed to	--	Not Accepted

			ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಾದಂತೆ 40 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.			
		67	ಕೆಆರ್‌ಡಿಸಿಎಲ್, ಕೆಎಸ್ ಎಚ್ ಐಪಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಿಗಮ/ ಪಿಐಯು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂಡಿಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯು ಈಗಿನ 2672 ಬದಲು 726 ಕ್ಕೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ. 70 ಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಡಿತ ಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	The basis on which the KARC arrived at these figures is not known. As on today in Public Works Department including National Highways, following staff are working. 1. Superintending Engineer -- 16 2. Executive Engineers - 51 3. Asst. Ex. Engineers --286 4. Asst. Engineers --772 5. Junior Engineers --724 Total 1849	Not Accepted
		68	ಮುಖ್ಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪುನರಚನೆಯಿಂದಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೆಂದರೆ, ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬಲವು ಈಗಿನ 1128 ರಿಂದ 351ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು. ಇದು ಶೇ. 69% ರಷ್ಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯ ತತ್ಪರತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕೆಲಸದ ಅಂದಾಜು ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವು ಶೇಕಡಾ ವಾರು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಮುಂಗಡಪತ್ರದ ಮೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನಾರಂಭಿಸುವ ಹಾಲಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. 20 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಅಥವಾ ಹತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯಬಹುದಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವು ಆರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನವೇ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಮುಂಗಡಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಲುಹಾಗೂ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು.		The assets created are required to be maintained in a proper manner. Increased maintenance grants will be required. Services up the level of Assistant Engineer can be redistributed.	Not Accepted

		6.9	ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ ಕಿಲೋಮೀಟರಿಗೆ 40,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು.	--	The cost of projects for this purpose can be enhanced to Rs.50.00 Lakhs instead of Rs.20.00 Lakhs.	Not Accepted
		6.10	ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ / ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ / ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಿರುವಂತೆ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೆಆರ್‌ಡಿಎಲ್ ಅಡಿಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಹೆದ್ದಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾದ ಟೆಂಡರ್ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಟೆಂಡರ್ಗಳಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು.	--	The recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been made in the year 2001. Subsequently, there has been a steep bike in the cost of Bitumen, Fuel, Cement, Steel and lobour. Therefore, the maintenance cost can be enhanced to Rs : 1,00,000/ Kms.	Not Accepted
		6.11	ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ವಿಳಂಬ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಮುಂಗಡಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣನೀಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿಗಮದಷ್ಟೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.	--	The procurement processes of PWD are already under review as part of the Country Procurement. Sssessment Review (CPAC) the Finance Department.	Not Accepted
		6.12	ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ಹಾಲಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ರೂಢಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು 'ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತತ್ವದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ರಸ್ತೆ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	--	In the subject Committee also, it is recommended that the Finance Department should not only release the Loc in time, but also adequately. Any delay in issue of LOC will only give room for escalation. The obligation on the part of the Department to fulfill the contract conditions for timely release of work bills should also be highlighted in addition to remarks mentioned by PWD. PWD is in totol agreement with the recommendation made by KARC. Further, this issue needs to be taken up with the Finance Department for regular flow of funds. As of now. PWD is following the existing	

					transfer policy. As regards restricting the transfer emphasizing the policy of suitable person for specific work, this could be taken up only after bifurcation of Public Works and Water Resources Departments. Therefore, PWD could bring in vertical bifurcation of the Department as Buildings Department and Road Department. But, this issue of bifurcation arises only after the finalization of the case pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.	

		6.13	ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆವಿಗೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆವಿಗೂ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ, ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಅಂತರಜಾಲ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಭಿನ್ನ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಕೊಡಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ವಿಶಾಲ ವಿವರಗಲನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.	The Department has been computerized for Secretariat to Division level. The computerization of Sub Divisions is being undertaken through the World Bank aided Karnataka State Highways improvement Project. Connectivity from Secretariar up to Divisional and Sub Divisional level is being established through out the State for the departments under Karnataka State Wide Area network project. Two Software systems a) Road Information System and b) Project Financial management system capture the information about the Roads and bridges. The projects and their expenditure over the years. Other databases like Contractors Information, Staff services trainings etc., are being developed under e-Governance for PWD.		Action taken

		6.14	ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ರೂಪುರೇಷೆಯ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಗೆ ಒತ್ತು ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ. ತಾವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವೃಂದದ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಮತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪದೋನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.	As of now PWD is following the promotional policy of the State based on seniority and reservation. Question of considering Perfromance based promation would be direct violation of the State Policy. Though PWD accepts the recommendation of the KARC, the same needs to be considered by the DPAR.	--	ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪರಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.
		6.15	ಕೆಲಸದ ಹೊರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರುಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Entire remarks may be modified as under. The PWD has taken up construction of a number of medical colleges, nursing College, Colleges, buildings, Schools, Renovation of Karnataka Bhavan Construction of Annexe to Karnataka Bhavan 1 at new Delhi. In addition KHDP works. Construction of Minividhana Soudha are also under construction.	--	ದಿನಾಂಕ : 5/12/2007 ಮತ್ತು 6/12/2007 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

7.	**ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	7.1	ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹೊರೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆ (ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು ಆರ್ ಡಿ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ತಂಡವು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗಿರುವ ಹಣ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ. ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯವಿರುವುದು ಕಚೇರಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನಷ್ಟೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೂಚಿತ ವಿಲೀನವು ಇಡೀ ಸಚಿವಾಯದ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧ್ಯಮ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ತಂಡ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಬದಲಾದ ದೃಶ್ಯಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಸಾಕೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.	Minor Irrigation achemes yield maximum benefits within a short span. The time required for completion of these schemes is Less compared to major Irrgation projects. Apart from this, MI schemes are spread all over the state and serve drought rone areas, which are not accessible to other irrigation projects. In 1997 a separate secretariat was creared for MI and entrused with the responsibilitly of investigation, construction and maintenance of MI projects for better administration. Minor Irrigation sector will lose the focus if merged with major Irrigation department. By merging he department MI will get least priority as before. MI projects yield short term benefits. State Government has recently embarked on taking holistic rejuvenation of tanks under state grants as well as under World Bank funds though JSYS. Which will help in preservation of tanks apart from yielding long term benefits. In a democratic setup,. Lot of work can be done by proper management and focus on MI. The Ground water wing has been brough under MI with the idea of harnessing ground warter to serve marginal farmers as being done under MI. Hence this recommendation of the KARC is not accepted.		Action Taken

		7.2	ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು: (ಎ) ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ (ಬಿ) ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ (ಸಿ) ಅತಿಥಿಗೃಹಗಳ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ (ಡಿ) ವಾಹನಗಳು. ಇದು ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾದ ತಜ್ಞತೆಯಿರುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂತಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವಬಾವಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ತಜ್ಞತೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಲಭ್ಯ ವಿದೆಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.	The recommendation so far as it relates to survey and investigation is accepted. Recommendation relating to outsourcing of quality control work, maintenance and upkeep of guesthouses and vehicles is not acceptable as the irrigation works are located in the interior rural areas and the Department cannot depend on the private parties to provide vehicles and guesthouse facilities on 24 hour basis.	--	Action Taken
		7.3	ವರದಿಯ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿತ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 51 ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿತ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಹಾಲಿ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿಯು 2511 ರಿಂದ 1235 ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು. ಈ	The man power requirement for water management activity and construction activities, calculated in the report, on the basis of the norms indicated in the report, has been verified by the department. These norms, considered in the report, are on the basis of the a verage area managed by the Chief Engineers in	--	Action Taken

			ನೀತಿನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಮುನಿರಾಬಾದ್, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಸಾಗರದ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯು 3768 ರಿಂದ 2060 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಶೇ. 45 ಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು.	munirabad, Belgaum and K.R.S. Actually the work load in these three zones is considerably less when compared to the other heavy zones of the department. Hence it will not be worked out with reference lto first three areas/ office. Further, the report recommends for reduction in manpower based on the assumption that much of the workload of lthe department is handled by KBJNL ltd; and KNnL staff. However the KBJNL and KNNL do not have their own technical staff and are functioning with the staff spared from the Water Resources Department it self. Further, Water Resources Department has already issued orders, on 29-06-199 to abolish 1800 various posts in Major Irrigation Department and 234 various posts in minor Irrigation Department vide order, dated:6-1-2000 under the 5% reduction scheme. In addeition to this, the department has made efforts to downsize the staff nearly 370 posts have been kept dormant based on the recommendations of the committee headed by Sir y.Umesh Rao, former Secretary to Government, public Works Department. Since the department has already reduced its manpower, to a large		

				extent, further reduction of posts, may affect timely completion of ongoing and new projects taken up for full utilization of water allocated to the State. Hence this recommendation of the KARC is not accepted.		
		7.4	ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಭಾಗದ / ವರ್ತುಲದ ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ನೀತಿನಿಯಮಗಳು ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿತರಣಾವಾರು; ಯೋಜನಾವಾರು ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ / ವರ್ತುಲಗಳ ನೇಮಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದದ್ದು. ಕೆರೆಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಣ್ಣ ನೀರಾವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ:	--	The suggested norms do not reflect the actual workload in each office and the recommendation cannot be accepted.	Department is Not Accepted

		7.5	ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಕಡಿತವಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ, ಇದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸಂರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಲ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು. ಪುನರ್ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಉಳಿತಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಅಚ್ಚುಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೆಕ್ಟೇರಿಗೆ 350 ರಿಂದ 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಿಇಆರ್ / ಸಿಪಿಎಮ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರನೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನವಶಕ್ತಿ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಸೂಪರಿಂಟೆಂಡೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಚಲನಶೀಲತೆ, ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	This recommendation is, principle. However the requirement of funds, for maintenance, is huge and cannot be met only from any savings that may be generated through reorganization. At the most the savings can only supplement, to a very small extent, the existing inadequare provision, which by itself needs to be considerably enhanced. The amount required for maintenance has to be sufficiently enhanced and fully provided in the budget so that the safety of the structures is not endangered and precious water is not lost through leakages.		Action Taken

			ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳೂ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಎ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನವಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವವರು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವೇರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.			
		7.6	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಜನತೆ, ಸರಕು ಸರಂಜಾಮು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಬಹುಮುಖಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊಣೆಹೊತ್ತವರು ಲಭ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಭಿನ್ನ ಕೋನಗಳಿಂದ ವೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಆಯಾ ವಿಭಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ವಲಯ ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ತುಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು; ಅಥವಾ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು; ಅಥವಾ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವು ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿಯೋ ;	This recommendation is accepted.	--	Action Taken

			ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಾಗಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ನೀರಾವರಿಯ ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ತಿಳಿಯಲೋ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಿನ್ನ ಆಯಾಮಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೋಶವು ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ, 'ಆನ್ ಲೈನ್ ಅನಲಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರೋಸೆಸಿಂಗ್ (ಒಎಲ್ ಎಪಿ) ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶವು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಕ್ರೋಸಾಫ್ಟ್ ಎಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಎಲ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಇಂಥ ಬಹುಮುಖಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶಗಳು ಲಭ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಎಲ್‌ಎಪಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುವ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶ ಸಂರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮುಂಚೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿಕೋಶವು ಈ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವರ್ತುಲ / ವಲಯ / ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.			
		7.7	ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಇಂಬು ಕೊಡುವ ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವೂ ಇದೆ. 'ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಅಂಶ' ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ	--	The system of merit point for evaluation is difficult to accept in the	Department is Not Accepted

			ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆಯಾ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಅಂಶಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಡ್ತಿಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಖಚಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನೀತಿಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಪುನರ್ ರಚಿತ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗೇ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ವಿನಃ ಇತರ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕೌಶಲ್ಯವು ಎಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.		existing evalution system. Hence this recommendation of the ARC is not acceoted.	
		7.8	ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅನಂತರ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಲಭ್ಯ ಹಣದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವುದು. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾಯಿತೆಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧ ಹಣ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಣಭರವಸೆ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಂತೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	All approved projects should be fully funded and LOC should be released on time, for the entire amount provided in the budget.	--	Action Taken

8.	**ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	8.1	ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಂಡಲಿಯು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ನಗರೀಕರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಕುರಿತು ನೀತಿಪತ್ರವೊಂದನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಇಂಥ ನಗರ ವಸತಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀತಿಪತ್ರವು ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.	Dr.K.S.RameGowda Committee has already submitted its report to the Government during November 2001. The recommendation of the Committee is being examined in the present context.		Action Taken
		8.2	ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ 74ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಂಡಲಿಯು ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಪುನರ್ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.	Government has already taken action in the matter.		Action Taken
		8.3	ಹಾಗೂ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Objections to the draft proposals for amendments to the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of the Department of Town Planning have been examined and the file is in process for final publication.		Action Taken
		8.4	ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವೃಂದ ಮತ್ತು ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರ ಪ್ರವೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವಂತೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Objections to the draft proposals for amendments to the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of the Department of Town Planning have been examined and the file is in process for final publication.		Action Taken
		8.5	ಹಾಲಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 40 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಕೆಳಗಿದ್ದು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಅಥವಾ	Provisions of Appendix-II A is followed for deputation to post-graduation studies. Hence no action		Action Taken

			ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪದವಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವವರನ್ನು ನಗರ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	is required.		
		8.6	ಕಿರಿಯ ನಗರ ಯೋಜಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ಹೊಂದಲು ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪ ಅಥವಾ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Recommendations have been included in the proposed amendment to the Cadre & Recruitment Rules and the file is in process for final publication.	--	Action Taken
		8.7	ಕಿರಿಯ ನಗರ ಯೋಜಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ನಕ್ಷೆಗಾರರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯದಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವೆರಡು ವೃಂದಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಿರಿಯ ನಗರ ಯೋಜಕರ ಒಂದೇ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.	Recommendations are included in the proposed amendment to the Cadre & Recruitment Rules and the file is in process for final publication.	--	Action Taken
		8.8	ನಕ್ಷೆಗಾರರು, ಟ್ರೇಸರುಗಳು, ನೀಲನಕ್ಷೆ ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಸಾಂದರ್ಭಿಕತೆ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಗರ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ ಒಂದೇ ಹುದ್ದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.	The post of Draughtsman has been amalgamated with Town Planning Supervisor in Government Order No. UDD 45 MNT 2005, Dt:22/01/2005.	--	Action Taken
		8.9	ನಾನಾ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತರ, ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದೇ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ	Recommendations have been incorporated in the proposed amendment to the Cadre & Recruitment Rules and the file is in process for final publication.	--	Action Taken

			ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.			
		8.10	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವು, ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯದರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕು.	No action is called for		Action Taken
		8.11	ನಗರ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ, ಸಂಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು.	No action is called for		Action Taken
		8.12	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಒಡಿಪಿ / ಸಿಡಿಪಿ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಯನ್ನು ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಹಂತಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.	There is a need for strengthening of the Divisional offices with sufficient staff to take up regional planning. The implementation of the recommendations of the ARC will be expedited, as soon as the cadre strength of the Department is increased.		Action Taken
		8.13	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಪೂರೈಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಲದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಮೂರು ನೆರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಂತೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವಾಗಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕಿರಿಯ ನಗರ ಯೋಜಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	No action is called for		ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಆಯೋಗದ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸದೇ ಇರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟೀಕರಣದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ

						ಕೋರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸೂಚಿಸಿತು.
		8.14	ಪ್ರತಿ ಆರು ಅಥವಾ ಏಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆ ನೀಡುವಂತೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಲಯ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಬಹುದು.	No action is called for	--	Action Taken
		8.15	ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಂದ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರೊಬ್ಬರು ಈ ವಲಯ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಈ ವಲಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಿದ್ಧತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಲಯ ಕಚೇರಿಯೇ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Recommendations have been complied with by amending the KT & CP Act, 1961.	--	Action Taken
		8.16	ಒಡಿಪಿ / ಸಿಡಿಪಿ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗೆ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು 3 ರಿಂದ 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಹ್ರಸ್ವಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಒಡಿಪಿ / ಸಿಡಿಪಿ ಯ ಎರಡು ಹಂತಗಳ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಹಂತಕ್ಕಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	No action is required as the work is being attended in the Department itself.	--	Action Taken
		8.17	ಒಡಿಪಿ / ಸಿಡಿಪಿ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯು ಇಲಾಖಾ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ವಿನಾ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಕೂಡದು. ಆದರೆ, ಸಂಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಆಯ್ದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು, ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತಜ್ಞತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಹುದು.	Action will be taken to implement the recommendation of the cabinet sub-committee in a phased manner.	--	Action Taken

		8.18	ಹೊಲನಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಅತೀವ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥದೂ ತುಂಬಾ ರೇಜಿಗೆಯದೂ ಆದಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಿನವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ ಹಣ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	Action will be taken to implement the recommendation of the cabinet sub-committee in a phased manner.	-	Action Taken
		8.19	ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪರವಾನಗಿ, ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Action will be taken to implement the recommendation of the cabinet sub-committee in a phased manner.	-	Action Taken
		8.20	ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮುಂಗಡಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	Action has been taken to Computerize the Department.	-	Action Taken
		8.21	ಜಿಐಎಸ್ ಜೊತೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದಾದ ನಗರ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕು.	Action has been taken to Computerize the Department.	-	Action Taken
		8.22	ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೂ, ಹಾಗೂ 5 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಿರುವ ನಗರಗಳಿಗೂ ನಗರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪುರಸಭಾ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	Matter is under consideration of the Government.	Not Accepted ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26/04/2007 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು 74ನೇ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ

			ಪೌರಾಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪೌರಾಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.	No action is called for.		ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿತು. Action Taken

9	ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ	9.1	ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಟೋಟಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ವಿಧಾನದಂತಹ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	The survey work elsewhere in the State will be done using total stations method and latest techniques based on financial availability.	--	Action Taken
		9.2	ಭೂದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾಯಂಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಖಾಯಂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಡಿಜಿಟೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.	In order to preserve land records a programme of digitization of land records has already been taken up.	--	Action Taken
		9.3	ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಭೂಮಾಪನವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.	The department has studied the experience of the Andhra Pradesh in conducting the re-survey by Private Agencies. The survey work in Karnataka has to follow the provisions and procedures prescribed in the Karnataka Land Revenue Act and Rules which involves determination of the boundaries, enquiring into the Rights and hence it is decided that the resurvey is carried out by the officials of the department and not by private agencies.	--	Not accepted ದಿನಾಂಕ: 30/4/2007ರ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರಲು ಸಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಸಮಿತಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿತು.
		9.4	ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೂ, ಸಮಗ್ರ ಏಕೀಕೃತ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಒಂದೇ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಸಹಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು	The case will place before the cabinet after obtaining the concurrence of the Finance Department.	--	Action Taken
		9.5	ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಇಡೀ ಕೆಲಸದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರದಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು	The case will place before the cabinet after obtaining the concurrence of the Finance Department.	.	Action Taken

		9.6	ಗ್ರಾಮಲೆಕ್ಕಿಗರನ್ನು ಸಹ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ದರ್ಜೆ ಮಾಪಕರಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ತಮಿಳುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು	It is proposed to establish an integrated Survey Training Institute in the State. Existing Training Institutes at Mysore, Gulbarga have also been equipped to train Village Accounts.	--	Action Taken
		9.7	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಭೂಮಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ನೀಡಿ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನ್ವಯಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Implemented	--	Action Taken.
		9.8	ನಗರ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಭೂಮಾಪಕರ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುನೇಮಕಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The City Survey Offices will be retained and will be strengthened and restructured during the functioned merger of the Department of SSLR with Revenue Department.	Not accepted
		9.9	ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಲ್ಬುರ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಂದಾಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	This recommendation is accepted.	--	Action Taken

	ನೋಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ	9.10	ಪ್ರತೀ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಉಪನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	--	14 ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉಪ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗಿ	Not Accepted

	ಇಲಾಖೆ		ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು.		ದಾಸ್ತಾವೇಜುಗಳ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉಪ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ತಃಖ್ತೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಸ್ವ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉಪನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ 14 ಹೋಬಳಿ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಉಪ ನೋಂಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.	ದಿನಾಂಕ:30/4/2007ರ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರಲು ಸಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಸಮಿತಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿತು
		9.11	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನೊಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆತನ ಕಚೇರಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯುವರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದು 150 ರಿಂದ 175 ರಷ್ಟು		ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಹತ್ವದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಹಾಯಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1908ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧ ಹುದ್ದೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನೊಂದಣಿ	Not Accepted ದಿನಾಂಕ:30/4/2007ರ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆ

			ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳ ರದ್ದತಿಗೆ ಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.		ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 8ರಡಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ತಪಾಸಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೆಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ತಪಾಸಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ವಿವರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ 2001ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಒಟ್ಟು 223 ತಪಾಸಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದು, 1,75,60,891-00 ಕಂದಾಯ ಸೋರುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ವಸೂಲಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ತಪಾಸಣೆ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಂಘಗಳ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಡಿ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಆಗಿರುವ ಸಂಘಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪಾಸಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಇವರು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ	ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರಲು ಸಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಸಮಿತಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿತು.

					ಬಂದ ದೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮನವಿಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸಹ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಅಡಿ ನೊಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ತನಿಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾದ ಕೆ.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್.ಟಿ.ಸಿ, ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್.ಬಿ.,ಬಿ ಡಿ ಎ., ಕೆ.ಪಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ.ಎಲ್., ಸಹಕಾರಿಸಂಘಗಳು, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಲ್ಲದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ತಪಾಸಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಅಡಿ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಕಾರ್ಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಇಡೀ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ	

				ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಾರದೆಂದು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.		
		9.15	ಫೋಟೋಕಾಪೀ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳು, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಯಂಚಾಲನೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಳಂಬವು ಖಂಡಿತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಮಟ್ಟವೂ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು.	ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನೊಂದಣಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮುಗಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಅಂದಾಜು 30 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ದಸ್ತಾವೇಜನ್ನು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.	--	Action Taken
	ಧರ್ಮದತ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ	9.16	ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ / ಖಾಸಗಿ ಧರ್ಮದತ್ತಗಲಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದು. ಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯವಸ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಅಗತ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ ನೀಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು.	--	ಜಾತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾಯ ಜಾತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೀಗೆ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲು ದಿನಾಂಕ:01-05-2003ರಂದು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1997ರ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 1(4)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. (1) ಒಂದು ಮತಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ. (2) ಒಂದು ಹಿಂದೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕಪಂಗಡವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ, ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ	Not Accepted ದಿನಾಂಕ:30/4/2007ರ ಎ.ಆರ್.ಸಿ. ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರಲು ಸಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಲು ಸಮಿತಿ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಿತು.

						ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯ ದತ್ತಿಗೆ 1997ರ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯ್ತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:01-05-2003ರಿಂದ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದು, ಜಾತಿ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 20ರಡಿ ರಚನೆಯಾದ ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರಮಾನ ರೂ.5,000-00ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀರದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಥವಾ ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯ ದತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಧರ್ಮಾದಾಯದತ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ನ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ದತ್ತು ನೀಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. 5,000-00 ರೂ.ಗಳ ಆದಾಯವುಳ್ಳ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅಂದಾಜು 36,500/-	

					ಗಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರಿಸಲು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧಿನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ದ್ದುಪಡಿ ತರುವ ಕುರಿತು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.	
		9.17	ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಜರಾಯಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಿಧಿಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸುವುದು. ದೇವಾಲಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದು.	Section 17 of the Act of 1997 provides for Common Pool Fund. The Fund will be used to improve the service conditions and other development activities.	--	Action Taken
		9.18	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.	Karnataka Hindu Religious Institution of Charitable Endowment Act 1997 has received the assent of the President on 25.10.2001 and notified. Rules have also been notified on 30.04.2003.	--	Action Taken
	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ	9.19	ಭೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಜುರಾಯಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ರತುವುದು.		--	Action Taken

		ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಸಹ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ / ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ (ಸ್ಟಾಂಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಣಿ), ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ (ಭೂ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು) ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ (ಮುಜುರಾಯ್) ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು: ಭೂದಾಖಲೆ ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದಾಖಲೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು, ಭೂಮಾಪನ ಮತ್ತು ಭೂದಾಖಲೆ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಮುದ್ರಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ನೋಂದಾವಣಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ.			
	9.20	ಅರ್ಹತಾಪತ್ರ, ಖಾತ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ	This recommendation is redundant now after the		Action Taken

			ಏಕರೂಪತೆ ತರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕಂದಾಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸುವುದು. ಕಂದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	implementation of Bhoomi.		
		9.21	ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಭೇಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The Divisionla commissioner, Bangalore and the DCs of Bangalore Urban and Rural District have been instructed to prepare job charts for each cadre.	--	Action Taken
			ರಿಗೆ ಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸವು			Action Ta
			ಯಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು			Action Ta

			ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ.	been asked to implement the Citizen Charters vide Letter No. ಕಂಇ 80 ಸೆಮನಿ 2002, dated:20.05.2003.		
		9.26	ಏಕಗವಾಕ್ಷಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಭೂ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಲನ್ನೂ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರ್, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುವು.			Action Taken
		9.27	ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವುದು.	Computerizationof Land Records has been taken up in all the taluks. After completion of this work it is proposed to take up remaining items of work in taluk offices. On an experimental basis Dy. Commissioner, Mandya has taken up automation of DC and Taluk Offices. After seeing its results same software will be extended to other districts. Comuterization of Sub-Registrar's office is in progress. 24 Sub-Registrar		Action Taken

				offices are being computerized. Remaining will be taken up in phases. SSLR-Dept. has already started exercise on digitization of Survey Records in Bailhongal and Malavalli Taluks. Scanning as alternative to digitization in South taluk has been done. All Survey Records would be digitized or scanned. Revenue Secretariat is fully computerized, with file monitoring system, letter monitoring system, LA/LC questions approval and Circulars from 1950 onwards available on Internet.		
		9.28	ನೌಕರರ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ಧಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಕಂದಾಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗಷ್ಟೇ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಗುಣನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ, ಅಂತರವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ಸಂವಹನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ		--	Action Taken

			ಹಾಗೂ ಗುರಿಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಣೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.			
		9 29	ಸೇವಾನೀಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾದ ಶುಲ್ಕವಿರಬೇಕು	RD has started the schem of Bhoome, computerization of records RTC, and mutation extracts are priced at Rs.15.00. It is proposed to price all other services from the Bhoomi Centres. Centres are self-sufficient without any help from Govt. in day-to-day work. As and when documents of survey records are scanned and digitized, they are to be made available from Bhoomi and it will be priced. It si also proposed to price the service provided by the Sub-Registrar offices.		Action Taken

10	**ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	10.1	ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಸಮನ್ವಯ) ಮತ್ತು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ) ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ) ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.2	ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಘಟಕದ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ಕಡತಗಳನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಣದಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.3	ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಹಾಯಕರೊಡನೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕೈಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಮೇಲ್ದರ್ಜೆಗೇರಿಸಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕನನ್ನು ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆತನು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಾಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಕೈಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted

		10.4	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂರು ನಿಗಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ನಿಗಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.5	ಡಾ: ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಡಾ: ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ, ಇವುಗಳ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೀಠಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.6	ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾವಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದು. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಿತವೇತನ ಅಥವಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿವೇತನವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.7	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೆ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆವಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ, ಅಪವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಸ್ಥಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕತೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation.	Not Accepted
		10.8	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇವುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯ ಹೊರೆಯಿಂದ ಕಳಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ	--	The views of the Department may be accepted and drop the recommendation	Action Taken

11	**ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟ ಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	11.1	ಪರಿಸರ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೈವಿಕ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳು ನಿಧಾನಗತಿಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಂದ ಲಭ್ಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆ ಅಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಬಂತು. ರೈತರು ಇನ್ನೂ ರಸಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬಳಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ . ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ವೃಕ್ಷಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವಂತೆ ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಮನ ಒಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.	The Department is implementing, scheme on integrated Nutrient Management with due emphasis on popularization of use of bio-fertizers, green maures, vermin-compost. Etc., For popularization of use of bio-pesticides Integrated Pest Management Programme is being implemented. Farmers Field Schools are run in 34 centres. Where in the farmers as well as the extension functionaries are trained to deal with pest management using eco-friendly practices. This programme is being carried out with technical guidance from FAO an CIPMC of the GOI since 2001-01. Replacement of chemical fertilizers by bio-fertilizers is a slow process, and the result are not visible so quickly. The reason is, farmers are slow to adapt bio-fertilizers. However, we are making constant efforts in that direction.		
		11.2	ರೈತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆಯನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	Raitha Samparka Kendras are being improved to deliver goods in the desired manner. The Agricultural Officers manning these RSKs are facilitated to have interaction with the Researchers of SAUs to update their technical know-how and to develop skills to transfer the same to the farmers. District diagnostic teams also visit these kendras to take up ` on site` study of their functioning. Computerisation is taken up to ensure better and effectivbe extension service to the farming community. The Government has sanctioned phone and internet connection to all the 745 RSKs, of which 211 centres have already got phone facility. These kendras are being provided better		

				accommodation, by way of entrusting type designing of buildings and construction of model prototypes to NID, Ahmedabad. As of now, 251 centres are provided with computers. It is planned to provide the same to 200 more centers. In fact, we are already in the process of providing computers to all the 745 Raitha Samparka Kendras. This process is takin a little time dut to shortage of funds. However, this task will be completed as early as possible.		
		11.3	ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಗಾಶವಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ್ಲಲಿ ಇಪಿಜೆಡ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ಗಮನ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿಸಿದ ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಕೃಷಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಪಿಜೆಡ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಇಂಥ ಮೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳೆಂದರೆ ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಲಾರ.			
		11.4	ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವು ಹಸಿರು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮದಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿನಾಯ್ತಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರಫ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಪೂರ್ಣೋಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು.			

		11.5	ರಫ್ತು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ದಾಸ್ತಾನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಒಂದೆಡೆ ತರಲು ರಫ್ತು ಕನ್ಸಾರ್ಟಿಯಮ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ರಾಜ್ಯವು ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.	The Department of Agriculture has started Commodity Based Extension of 54 hoblies of the State, with 2 hoblies being tackled in each district. This has been attempted on pilot basis to develop market oriented agricultural production.		
		11.6	ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ನಡೆಸಲು ನೋಡೆಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ನಿರಂತರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು.			

11	ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ	11.7.	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಎಸ್ ಎ ಡಿ ಎಚ್ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ವಿಭಾಗೀಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್.ಎ.ಡಿ. ಹೆಚ್. ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಪೂರ್ಣ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಹುದು.	Fully implemented. G.O. abolishing the divisional J.D's posts along with other officers staff has been issed G.O. NO. AHD 69 HEN 2003, dated 30.03.2004. The powers hither to vested to J.DH has now been given to D.DH of the Direct.	--	Fully implemented
		11.8	ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಕೊಂಡಿಗಳಿರಬೇಕು. ಇವು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೋಣೆಗಳಂತಿರದೆ ನೆಲಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ/ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೀನವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸಮಗ್ರತೆಯ ಧೋರಣೆ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ, ಒಂದೇ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಏಕಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪುವುದು. ಕೆಳಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಡಿಪಾಯ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಅಧ್ಯಯನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೈಫಲ್ಯವಿರುವುದು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ಹಣೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೇ ವಿನಾ ನೀತಿ ನಿರೂಪಣೆ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಲ್ಲ.	Accepted The Department fully agree with the recommendations of the Commission. Action is also being taken to fill up field level posts (Horticulture Assistants) by direct recruitment. Incharge arrangements / promotions is also being given to eligible gardeners and are being posted to taluk level offices.	--	Accepted
		11.9	ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತೋರಿಬಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು	The recommendation of the commission is complied in the G.O.No.AHD 301 HGM		Accepted

			ಸೂಕ್ತರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಯೋಜಿಸದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹತ್ವ ಹೊಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನರ್ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳು ಸಭೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	2000, dated 3.10.2002 which provides for enhanced financial and administrative powers to the divisional Joint Directors and financial Joint Director at the directorate level . The functional Joint Director have been made to attend the meeting to reduce the burden of Director of Hoticulture.		
		11.10	ತಾಳೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಅಪರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸೀಮಿತ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಇತರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	The post of Additional Director of Horticulture (Oil Palm) was created with a view to monitor the oil palm scheme in the State. This post was sanctioned to Karnataka by the TMOP constituted by Government of India to oversee th development of Oil Palm in the State. The idea of abolishing the post of the Additional Director was thought of when the prices of palm oil crashed in the international market. Now the scenario of oil palm in	Not Accepted

					the State has changed and the farmers are bringing more and more area under oil palms. The prices of palm oil is improving in the international market. Now the Additional director of oil palm post has got adequate work. Hence there is every need to continue this post in the interest of the oil palm growers in the state.	
		11.11	ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.			
		11.12	ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು.	Fully implementated The post of JD (R & D) has been upgraded to the post of Additional Director vide G.O. No. AHD 21 HEG 2001 dated. 5.7.2003 and renamed as Addl. Director (Crop Management).		Fully implementated
		11.13	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ರೈತಮಿತ್ರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕು.	Under Implementation Department agree with the recommendations of the Commission Redeployment of posts is under examination.		Under Implementation
		11.14	ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ	All districts have only one training centre. The Additional Departmental		

			ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.	Training Centre which existed at Bellary has been shifted to Gadag District.		
		11.15	ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿರಬೇಕು . ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ನೇತೃತ್ವವಿರಬೇಕು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿರಬೇಕು	Uner Implementation Action is being taken to breing the different Horticulture agencies working under Forest, C & I Department and Agriculture Department now under Horticulture Department		Uner Implementation
		11.16	ಭೂಮಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆ ಆಧರಿತ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆ ವಿನಾ 1/12 ರ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ.	Will be pursued with R.D and P.R. The Department of Horticulture is making all the efforts with the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj and constantly pursuing them to release the amount meant for Horticultural Activities mainly in the months of June, July, Auguest, September as most of the Horticultural programmes are season bound.		
		11.17	ರೈತ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳೆರಡಕ್ಕೂ ನೋಡೆಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.	An order to be issued at District Level The Department agrees with the recommendations. Raitha Samparka Kendra will act as nodal agency for the needs of Agricultural and Horticultureal growers of the State.		

		11.18	೪೧೫ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೧೬೧ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು 254 ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು. ಸುಮಾರು ೪೦ ರಿಂದ ೫೦ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಗುರಿತಯ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿರಬಹುದು.	Recommendations is implemented. Now a project study of all the farms has been made by a agency and as per the recommendations made there in necessary action is being taken to retain and improve only the of farms which are potential and viable and to lease other farms to agencies / private personal		Recommendations is implemented.

	ಜಲಾನ ಯನ ಇಲಾಖೆ	11.19	ಇಲಾಖೆ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. 2002-03 ವರ್ಷದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುನ್ನವಾದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಿದೆ.	Efforts are under way to shift / transfer Watershed Development schemes under RD and PR Department to Watershed Development Department. With regard to DANIDA KWDP-2, Orders to transfer this scheme have been issued already with effect from 1.8.2003 vide G.O. No.AHD 74 AML 2000, dated. 12.5.2003.		
		11.20	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅತಿ ಕಾಳಜಿಯಿಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರ ಜಲ ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ತುರ್ತು ಗಮನ ನೀಡಬೇಕಿದೆ. ನಗರ ಸಭೆಗಳು , ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳು, ಬಿಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ ಎಸ್ ಎಸ್ ಬಿ ಸಹ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳತ್ತ ಸಹ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಿ ಅಂತರ ಜಲ ಪುನಶ್ಚೇತನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಿದೆ.	-		

12	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ರಾಜ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ	12.1	ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಬದಲು ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಸಾಕು.	The Empowered Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee have agreed to retain the post of Secretary, Cabinet has approved this proposal		Action taken
		12.2	ಸಚಿವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಶೇ. 30 ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇವರು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.	--	In G.O. No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21 ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, ದಿ:22/2/2005, the RD & PR Department has been re-organised and restructured. In this restructuring, 3 posts of Assistant Directors have been shifted to Watershed Development Department reducing their strength in the RD & PR.	Not Accepted
		12.3	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಇಂಧನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನಾ ವಿಭಾಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಮೂಲಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು.	Action has been taken to merge the Special Economic Programme division with Area Development Programmes, Rural Energy Progreammes Division has been merged with Rural Infrastructure vide G.O. No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21 ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, dated: 22/2/2005. In this 2 posts of Director, SEP have been merged as one	--	Action Taken
		12.4	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಹಾಗೂ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ	Circular Instructions vide G.O. No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21 ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, dated: 22/2/2005 have been issued to all Heads of Departments & the C.E.O's of Zilla Panchayats		Action Taken

			ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಹೊಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರಬಾರದು.			
		12.5	ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಬಯಲುಸೀಮೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಾನಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇವುಗಳ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಿ ಆರ್ ಐ ಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	Planning Department to taken action on the issue. The Department has been informed vide U.O. Note ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21 ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, dated: 05/2/2005 to take further action.	Not Accepted
		12.6	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ 20 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಿಂದ 30 ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕು.	Under Consideration of the Government	--	Action taken
		12.7	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಸಾಕು, ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿತವಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜಾಪುರ, ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಕೊಡಗು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.	The Department needs more time for restructuring of the Zilla Panchayat, for which the Cabinet sub committee and the Cabinet have approved the proposal.	--	Action Taken

		12.8	ಪರಿಷತ್ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಉಪಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.	The Posts of Council Secretary have been abolished vide G.O. No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ ೨೧ ವಿಸೇಬಿ ೨೦೦೨, ದಿ:೨೨/೨/೨೦೦೫	-	Action Taken
		12.9	ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳದು ಏಕ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	As regards Executive Officer vacancies after recent deputations of officials from other departments, about 12 vacancies exist from out of 175 posts. Therefore he problem has been mitigated.		
		12.10	ಪಿಆರ್ ಐಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Circular Instructions issued to all Zilla Panchayats vide No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, dated:22/2/2005	-	Action taken
		12.11	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಸಾಲ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Action taken in G.O. No. ಗ್ರಾಅಪ 21 ವಿಸೇಬಿ 2002, dated:22/2/2005	--	Action taken
		12.12	ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಸದಸ್ಯತ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವಿಕೆಯು ಅವರ ಅರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಿಆರ್ ಐಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವರ್ಧನೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ.	An innovative programme for capacity building has been designed by the ANSSIRD and will be implemented from October 2002 onwards. This programme is expected to cover 1300 GPs and will train about 18000 GP members. The programme is film based and will make use of the interactive TV facilities that provide for feedback and question answers during		

				the training sessions. The training content covers general awareness and empowerment satellite based communication and training programme for Gram Panchayat members has been launched.		
		12.13	ಜಮಾಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನಿನಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ.	Guidelines on action to be taken for Panchayat Jamabandi have been issued vide G.O. No. RDPR 182 OPE 2000, dated. 21.7.2000. The rules for Panchayat Jamabandi are under examination and will be issued shortly		
		12.14	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ರಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	District Planning Committees (DPCs) have now been constituted in districts vide Notification No.RDPR 229 ZPS 2000, dated 7.12.2000. The district planning committees are to be empowered with appropriate directions so that they become empowered to plan for the district. To this end, we have prepared detailed draft instructions for the DPC to prepare a draft development plan for the district.		
		12.15	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The instructions of the ARCs are noted. Panchayat Council Meeting was	--	Action Taken

				conducted on 16/10/2006.

13	**ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ**	13.1	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರನ್ನು, ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು.		In order to implement this recommendation a proposal for revamping of the Department placing Deputy Labour Commissioners and Assistant Labour Commissioners of the department at the district Places bassing on the concentration of labour has been sent to government vide DO Letter No.NGO-4/CR-64/04-05, Dated: 02/08/2004. Thereafter a revised proposal is also sent to Government for revamping and reorganization of the Department, posting the Asst. Labour Commissioner and Labour officers, District officers. This revised proposals has been sent as the department is not agreeable to abolish 5 posts of Deputy Labour Commissioners. Accordingly, a proposal for retaining the post has been sent to government vide this office proposal No.NGO-4/CR-64/04-05, Date : 12/8/2004. A similar request was also made vide this office letter No.NGO-4/CR-64/00-01, Dated : 27/10/2006 for revamping the 5 posts of DLCs. The government has considered the proposal of the department, has lissued an order INo.Kaee 11 LET 2003, Dated: 22/3/2007 for continuing the posts of 5	Not Accepted

					Deputy labour Commissinoners. The revised the posts of 5 Deputy labour Commissioners. The revised proposal for revamping the Officers and personnel of the Department is under consideration of the government.	
		13.2	ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳ ನಿಭಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಯ್ಲರ್ ಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಇನ್ ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ರವರ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು.		The Commissioner of Labour Ihas examined the recommendation of the Empowered Committee and sent a report saying that the task of enforcement of arious labour laws with the labour Department is necessary to continue to maintain the effectiveness of the conciliation machinery for preserving peace and ensuring production,productivity in the Sate. It is lin this background, it was opined that the powers and functions under the various Labours Laws should in all fairness be with the labour Department.	Not Accepted

		13.3	ನೌಕರರ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳ ಅನ್ವಯ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅದಾಲತ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು.	The Department has agreed to implement this recommendation. Lok Adalats were held at Bellary and mandya as a first step. Subsequently, the district of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Davangere and Chitradurga were identified as districts having large number of pendency of cases under was sent to Chairman, District legal Services Authority of respective districts. However, it is reported that lok adalats were held at Raichur and Gulbarga and oly one case has been disposed at Gulbarga District. In order to have a periodical lok Adalath hearing in each district, we have planned to meet the Districe & Sessions Judge of each District, who are the District local Adalat Authorities and requesting them to hold a hearing of Lok Adalath so as to dispose off officers to make a Pre-preparation by holding a dialogue with the concened as much as possible under WC Act. Also instructions are being issued to all the Labour Officers to make a Pre-preparation by holding a Companies and prepare a list of cases which are disposable at lok Adalath so to enable the District lok Adalath Authorities to fix up hearing.		Action Taken

		13.4	ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಗುಮಾಸತರ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೋರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಹಿವಾಟು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕಡವೆಯಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಅವರುಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ವೇತನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.	--	This recommendation has not been accepted by the Department however the views of the empowered committee are agreeable and continuing as present system is advantageous to the Department.	Not Accepted
		13.5	ಬಾಡಿಗೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಲಿಫೋನ್ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಭರಿಸಲು ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಹಣ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಳಂಬವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರದಿಂದ ಆಯುಕ್ತ ಕಚೇರಿಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸದ ಹೊರೆ ಜಾಸತಿಯಾಗುವುದು.	This recommendation has beern implemented.	--	Action Taken
		13 6	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಆಯುತರ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕ ಅಥವಾ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರವರೆವಿಗೆ ಐದು ಹಂತಗಳ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ಹಂತಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ	This recommenddation is contradictory to the views of the recommendations at 3.1. The views of Ithe Department at No.3.1 are the same to this Para also. The Department has submitted a revised proposal for	--	Action Taken

			ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು. ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವರು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಅಥವಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅನೇಕ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಎರಡು ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಉಪ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯ 5 ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತ 11 ಕಚೇರಿಗಳು.	reorganizing the Department wherein the Department had requested lthe government not to abolish any layer of the posts as those posts are essentaial for effective functioning of the Department. Though the recommendation was to abolish 5 offices of the Deputy labour Commissioners and 11 officers of the Assistant labour Commissioners, the post of 5 officers of DLCs, were only abolished vide GO dated: 13/3/2004. Subsequently, the Government has issued an order No kAE 11 LeT 2003 Dated : 22/3/2007 continuing the 5 posts of DLCs.		
		13.7	ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವದರಿಂದ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ 139 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು	The recommendation was to abolish 5 officers of	--	Action Taken

			ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆಡೆ ಕೆಲಸ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.	the DLCs and 11 officers of ALCs, and consequently, the staff attached to these two categories of offices, numbering 39 are to be redeployed. But, against the recommendation for abolition of these two categories of 16 offices, Government. Has initially abolished only 5 offices of the DLCs. However, subsequentloy, 5 posts of DLCs have been continued as mentioned slupra. Therefore abolitions applies only. To 7 posts attached to each offices of the DLC, numbering 35 for 5 offices, which needed to be redeployed. They may be adjusted against the vacant post.		

		13.8	ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಲ್ಲದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೌಕರಿ (ಸ್ಥಾಯಿ ಆದೇಶಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1946 ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಗಳು (ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಬ್ಬದ ರಜಾದಿನಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1963ರ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ದೃಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಅರ್ಹತಾಪತ್ರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	This has been implemented.	--	Action Taken
		13.9	ವೇತನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳಿವೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಲಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜೊತೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಯಿಂದ ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಇದರ ವಿಧಿವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಾಗುವಂತೆ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಭದ್ರತೆಯ ಮೂರು ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬಹುದು.	Most of the Acts are Central Acts. The matter of bringing out a comprehensive legislation covering the wage aspect is under the consideration of the Department. The recommendarion lis yet to be implemented.	--	Action Taken

		13.10	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ (ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸೆಲ್) ಇಲ್ಲದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಜನಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮರು ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	As per the decision, taken in the meeting on 10-8-2006 before Additional chief Secretary, a letter has been addressed to all Deputy Commissioners of District to appoint retired officers of Women and Child Development Department, Education Department the Action Plan for Eradication of Child labour.		Action Taken
	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ	13.11	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ "ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರ" ಎಂದು ಪುನರ್ನಾಮಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಜಂಟಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಅವರ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಮೂವರು	After examining the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Empowered Committee, the Government has issued an order vide G.O.No.LD 7 ETM 2004, dated : 25/5/2005, whereby the Employment Wing now		Action Taken

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಇರುವರು.</td><td>consists of 28 Employment exchanges and 6 Universisty Employment information & Guidance Bureaux with minimum staff. As many as 167 posts have been abolished retaining only 250 posts.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>13.12</td><td>ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅಂಗರಚನೆಯು ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತಿರುವುದು.</td><td>The structure of the Bureau as decided by the Government.
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Designation</th><th>Job description</th><th>No.of Posts</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>Joint Director</td><td>Head of the Bureau</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>Deputy Director</td><td>1.Placement Services</td><td>02</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>Assistant Director</td><td>2.Vocational Guidance</td><td>02</td></tr>
<tr><td>04</td><td>Employment officer</td><td>1. Administration
2. Computer Centre
3. Enforcement</td><td>01
01
01</td></tr>
<tr><td>05</td><td>Executive Assistants (A,E,Os)</td><td>1. Assisting the Officers
2. Administration Sention</td><td>03</td></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>First Division Assistants</td><td></td><td>03</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>--</td><td>Action Taken</td></tr>
</table>

07	Stenographer	--------	02
08	Second Division Assistant	---------	04
09	Typist	----------	03
10	Driver	--------	01
11	Group-D	---------	27

	13.13	ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ 48 ಘಟಕ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.	This reconnmendation was examined at the Government level and after detailed deliberations, it was decided to retain the District employment Exchanges (28) and the University Employment information & Guidance Bureaus (6) with skeletal staff and abolish the remaining 13 unit offices listed below:-	--	Action Taken

01	Special Employment Exchanges for physically Handicapped (including Special Cells).	4
02	Employment Exchanges (Compulasory Notification of Vacancies) Act Enforcement Units.	6
03	Job Development & Improved Services to Industries Unit.	1
04	Career Study centre	1
05	State Special Employment Exchange for scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes	1

				Recently, the committee chaired by the Additional Chief Secretary at its meeting held on 10/8/2006 recommended that the following 2 unit offices be retained with the existing staff complsition, in addition to 28 Employment Exchanges and 6 University Employment information & Guidance Bureaus, since they cater to special and under-privileged category of applicants:- (1) Special employment Exchange for physically Handicapped, Bangalore. (2) State Special Employment Exchange for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, Bangalore. The department has, submitted the necessary proposal in this regard vide letter no. DET / EMP / ADM-1/CR-82/2006-07, dated : 14/9/2006.		
		13.14	ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಎ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿವೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದನಂತರ, ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರಡೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸರುವ 48 ಘಟಕ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.	11 Posts of Group-A posts abolished as per G.O.No. LD 7 ETM 2004, dated: 25/ 5/ 2005 and 15 posts retained.	--	Action Taken

		13.15	ಬಿ. ಗುಂಪಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ 58 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇತರಲ್ಲ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಈ 40 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	As against the sanctioned strength of 58 posts in the Group B cadre (Employment Officer), as many as 9 posts have been abolished under the scheme relating to abolition of "80% of vacabcues, leaving a balance of 49 posts. Of these 49, 28 posts have been retained declaring the rest i.e.21 posts have been abolished as per G.O. No. Ld 7 ETM 2004, dated: 25/5/2005	--	Action Taken
		13.16	317 ಸಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 47 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಖಾಲಿಯಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇತರೆಲ್ಲ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು	In the Group-C cadre, 140 posts have been retained as per G.O.No. LD 7 ETM 2004, dated: 25/5/2005. The details of 116 posts abolished and incumbents redeployed in the Training Wing of the department/ elsewhere is given below:-	--	Action Taken

Sl No	Name of the Department	Name of the Cadre					
		Accts Suptd	Asst Emp officer	FDA	Steno Grapher	Typist	SDA
01	Vacant Post	01	06	09	02	02	
02	Water Resources	-	-	-	-	-	01
03	Training Wing	-	-	-	05		44
04	Stamps & R	-	-	-	-	-	01
05	Registration Retirement/ Voluntary Retirement/ Spl. Voluntary Retirement/ Death/	-	-	-	·01		42

					Promotion/ Cadre Change.							
					Total	1	6	9	8	2	90	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>13.17</td><td>ಡಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಮೂರು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಉಳಿದ 105 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.</td><td>67 Posts Have been retained as per G.O.No. LD7 ETM 2004, Deted : 25/5/2005. The details of posts abolished and incumber re-deployed in the other department is given below
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Name of the Department</th><th>Name of the Cadre
Group-D</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>Agriculture Marketing</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>Retirement/Voluntary Retirement/Spl. Voluntray Retirement</td><td>18</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>19</td></tr>
</table></td><td>--</td><td>Action Taken</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>13.18</td><td>ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಪಾತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಿರೂಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.</td><td>With the decision of the Government to retain the destrict Level unit offices (Employment Exchanges) with minimum staff, 28 Employment Exchanges have continued. The Employment Exchanges have been identified for the Machine Mode Project Scheme of the Government of India whereby the registrants data will be made available on a portal developer by the NIC at the National level. This project is under progress and in the days to come online registration and placement services will be extended to the job aspirants.</td><td>--</td><td>Action Taken</td></tr>
</table>

		13.19	ಮಾಲೀಕ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾವೀ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾಕಾಂಕಿ ನಡುವೆ ನಿಯತಕಾಲದ / ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ವೇದಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ.		--	Action Taken
		13.20	ಎಸ್ ಸಿ/ಎಸ್ ಟಿ, ವೃತ್ತಿಪರರು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗವಿಕಲರ ವಿಶೇಷ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿನಿಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.		--	Action Taken
		13.21	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ನೀಡಿದ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಕೇವಲ ಬಯೋಡೇಟಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಬದಲು ಜೀವನ ಪರಿಚಯ ಪಡೆದು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.		--	Action Taken
		13.22	ಮೊದಲ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಬದಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿರಬೇಕು.		--	Action Taken
		13.23	ಎಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾಕಾಂಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಚೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇ/ಮೇಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ವೆಬ್ ನಿವೇಶನ ಮೂಲಕ ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಅವಕಶವಿರಬೇಕು.		--	Action Taken
		13.24	ನೋಂದಣಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಿತಿಯಿರಕೂಡದು.		-	Action Taken

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>13.25</td>
<td>ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>As menationed earlier, the Employment Wing will continue to function with the barest minimum staf required for the proposed web enabled portal. It is proposed to retain a totol of 250 staff strength for this purpose and abolish the remaining 167 posts as per the Government Order No. ಕಾಇ 7 ಇಟಿಎಂ 2004, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 25/5/2005.

The two special offices viz. Special Employment Exchange for Phaysically Handicapped, Bangalore and Special Employment Exchange for SC/STs, Bangalore are recommended to be retained vide recommendation No. 13.13. The staff strength of the Employment Wing needs to be increased from 250 to 263, considering the present staff strength of the said two offices which is as follows:-

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">(1) State Spl. Emp. Exchange for PH, Bangalore</th></tr>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Name of the Post</th><th>Sanctioned Strength</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>Asst. Director</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>Asst. Emp. Officer</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>First Dn. Asst,</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>04</td><td>Stenographer</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>05</td><td>Second Dn. Asst.</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>06</td><td>Group-D</td><td>02</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>Not Accepted</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Total	07

(1) State Spl. Emp. Exchange for SC/ST, Bangalore		
Sl.No.	Mame of the Post	Sanctioned Strength
01	Asst. Director	01
02	Asst. Emp. Officer	01
03	First Dn. Asst.	01
04	Second Dn.Asst.	01
05	Typist	01
06	Group-D	01
	Total	06

		13.26	ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅಧಿಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ತರಬೇತಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Accepted	--	Action Taken

	ತರಬೇತಿ ವಿಭಾಗ	13.27	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 150 ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ 4 ಖಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The following were the four vacant posts of officers as reported in A.R.C.Report. (1) Deputy Director of Trg. - 1 Post (2) Assistant Director (Admn.,) - 1 Post (3) Assistant Director (Acc.) - 1 Post (4) Administrative Assistant - 1 Post. Our of these vacant posts 1 Post of Deputy Director (Trg) and 1 post of Assistant Director (Acc.,) were subsequently abolished under 5% cut of Government staff and under 80% abolition of vacant post respectively. As observed by the Empowered Committee the Training Wing of the Department is expanding. There were only 46 Government I. T.i.s few years back. Now the number of have one Government I.T.I .s III. The policy of the Government is to have one Government I. T. I. in each taluk. The staff postion at Directorate has not increased correspondingly for the last 10 years. The Government have started 07 new Government industrial Training Instites during 2006-07, 6 Government industrial Traninig institutes are upgraded in to Centers of more ITI's are upgraded lin to Centers of Excellence during 2006-o7 under World Bank Assistance. Proposal has been sent to Government of india ro up-grade another 50 Industrial training institutes in of coming three years. In addition to this DGET New Delhi is launching modeular Employable Skills (MES) programme to train, test and certify both productive and service sector for school dropouts	--	Action Taken

				uneducated and for unorganized sectors through it is. It is proposed to start 18 new it is out of which 10 it is are general and 8 it is are for exclusively for Women as per Budget speech. However as per the recommendations of the Empowered committee as many as 293 posts in the category of Group –C & D are abolished as detailed in the para. 13.28. In view of the above the remaining 02 posts of officers in the head Office are essential, in view of the smooth running of administration of the head Office . Hence, these 02 posts may be continued. It could also be noted that the Empowered Committee has not recommend for abolition any posts at the level of officers.		

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>13.28</td>
<td>ಆಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಸಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಶೇ.50ರಷ್ಟು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.</td>
<td>
Group-C posts in the Department are Training officers, Assistant Training officers, junior Training officers lland mechanics and other ministerial Posts. These posts are in a accordance with the Training manual prescribed by ministry of labour, Government of in india.
However under 80% abolition of vacan posts as on 01/04/2000, the following posts are abolished as per the recommendations of the Empowered Committee.
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Government Order and Date</th><th>Designation of post</th><th>No. of posts abolished</th><th>Remarks</th></tr>
<tr><td>01</td><td>ID 10 ETM 2002 Dt;19/08/2004</td><td>Assistant Director (ACC) At tenderTypist</td><td>01
44</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>02</td><td>I.D 10 ETM 2002 Dt; 25/10/2005</td><td>Group-D</td><td>133</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>03</td><td>LD 10 ETM 2002 Da:17/01/2006</td><td>FDA
SDA
Driver
Electrician/Mechanic</td><td>15
12
10
02</td><td>Declared As Surplus</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Total</td><td>294</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5"></td></tr>
</table>
Further it also proposed for conversion of Stenographer and Typist posts in to Steno-clerk and typist cum clerk posts and proposed to include the minimum Computer qualification for all the posts except Group-D posts in revised C & R Rules sent to Government.
</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Action Taken</td>
</tr>
</table>

		13.29	ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲ, ಐಟಿಐಟಿಗಳೂ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವೃತ್ತಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು. ಹಾಲಿ ಕಿರಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	This recommendation is acceptable. The need of Local industries is the base to start the trades in an it in the State. In respeet of new it is is the Trades will be considered bsed of need/relevance of local industries demand at that place.		Action Taken
		13.30	ಹಲವಾರು ಐಟಿಐಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿರಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಿದೆ. ವೃತ್ತಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಿರಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ನೇಮಕದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡ ಇಳಿಯುವುದು. ಹಾಲಿ ಕಿರಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	This recommendation is acceptable. Suggestions are being implemented in a lphased manner in all lit is. We have already recruited 575 posts of J.T.Os through K.P.S.C during 2003. Further action is being taken to fill up the remaining vacant posts. At present there are 423 posts are vacant Proposal has been sent to Government to obtain the concurrence of the finance Department for filling up the vacan posts.		Action Taken

		13.31	ಐಟಿಐಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾಲಿಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಾಧುನಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪೂರ್ಣೋಪಯೋಗ ಪಡೆದು ತರಬೇತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	This recommendation Iis Inot practicable since it is coming under ministry of labour, whereas polytechnics and Engineering Colleges comes under the ministry of higher Education. However, to upgrade the knowledge of JTOs in latest Technology, the Department has entered into memorandum of Under Standing with different industries like miCo, FESTO, KEC etc., institure management Committees (IMC) are constituted for interaction with industry. 6 It is are already upgraded into Centres of Excellence with the assistance of the Government of india, during 2005-06 and 6 more it is are also upgraded into Centres of Excellence under World Bank assistance during 2006-07 in production and manufacturing, Electrical and Automobile sector. Proposal has been sent to Government of india to up-grade another 50 industrial Training institutes in the coming three year. The Government has accorded sanction for establishment of staff Training and Research Centre at malavalli, from the academic year 2006-07, teaching staff of it is. Accordingly the said staff Training and Research Centre starred functioning from Ithis year. In view of the above the Department Iis utilizing available infrastructure to the maximum extent by running 2nd and 3rd shifts in the Industrial Training Institutes.	Not Accepted

		13.32	ರಾಜ್ಯ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ತರಬೇತಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಯತ್ತತೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು: ೧) ಹೊಸ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ೨) ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪುನರ್ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.	Government has reconstituted SCVT. New courses like Hydraulics and Pneumatics, Electronic Maintenance, Advanced Welding Technique. Digital Electronics, CAD, CAM Training PCB soldering, Computer Maintenance are being run in Bangalore and Hubli to increase the employability of workers and ITI passed candidates. Under SCVT also newer courses of short duration will be started. The DGET, New Delhi, is the authority to revise the curriculum under ATS & CTS, Accordingly the DGETY is revising curriculum from time to time according to modern needs. However the Department has recommended to upgrade and to revise the curriculam of various trade according to modern trends in Labour Market and employment potential in emerging sectors. However under SCVT the department is undertaking to revise the curriculum as and when occasion needs.		Action taken.

		13.33	ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ನೌಕರು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರಲು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಗಿಲ್ಡ್ ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿರಂತರ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು.	The recommendation is acceptable. The ITI's have interaction with industries thorugh Apprenticeship training under apprentices Act 1961. Also Memorandum of Understanding are entered with the local industries to exchange and share the knowledge and skills of Industries. Technical of Industries. KASSIA, CII and other organizations. The trainees are also trained in entrepreneurship training with the help of local lead banks and Industries in order to promote self employment. Bangalore Chamber of Industries and Commerce is constantly interacting with the department and recommednded various industrial representatives as Chairman of Institute Management Committees in Centres of Excellence it is. Also assisted in preparing curriculam for specialized Modules under centres of Excellence.	--	Action taken

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಿಮಾ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯ</td>
<td>13.34</td>
<td>ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ಹೋಟೇಲುಗಳು, ಸಿನಿಮ ಥಿಯೇಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾನಗಳಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರತರಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಂದಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.</td>
<td>The department is extending full medical care to 8,07,100 Insured Persons and about 45 lakhs of their families through a network of 7 ESI hospitals. 102 ESI dispensaries, One (1) Diagnostic Center and 3 IMP system. The number of IP's in the State for the last 5 years are as follows;
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>No. of IP's</th></tr>
<tr><td>2002-03</td><td>7,20,550</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003-04</td><td>7,24,700</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004-05</td><td>7,50,150</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005-06</td><td>8,07,100</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006-07</td><td>8,31,950</td></tr>
</table>
The following figures reveals the department has not reached 14 lakhs IP's at any point of time.

The employees working in Hotels and Cinema are covered by ESI scheme.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Action Taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.35</td>
<td>ಸರಾಸರಿ ಹೊರರೋಗಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 25 ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವೈದ್ಯರನ್ನು ಇತರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಡೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು.</td>
<td>The Government of Karnataka have accorded permission to merge 24 dispensaries in the state and convert 8 ESI dispensaries into Insurance Medical iPractioner (MP) Systme and out of 23 ESI dispensiaries, 20 ESI dispensaries have been merged with nearest</td>
<td></td>
<td>Action taken</td>
</tr>
</table>

				dispensary in the re-organization of the dispensaries in the State ESID Gulbarga has been merged with ESID MSK Mills, Gulbarga. The department has introduced IMP System in three places. Further the Government of Karnataka have accorded permission to re-organize the staff to all the hospitals and dispensaries as per the Government order the department has re-organise the dispensaries and the staff according to the requirement based on the No. of Insured Persons attached and average out patient attendance. The Department has reduced the size from 129 ESI dispensaries to 102 ESI Dispensaries.		
		13.36	ಹೊಸ ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸುವುದರ ಬದಲು ವಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದವರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಪಡೆದ ಕ್ಲಿನಿಕ್ಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ನರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಹೋಮ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.	The Department is proposed to implement ESI Scheme emergency through Insurance Medical Practioner (IMP) system in failure. Even if Insured persos has availed the treatment on emergency basis the department is reimbursing the Medical expenses as per the approval rates. The department is providing	--	Action taken.

				better medical care facilities in all the areas and Karnataka is one of the best states provding better medical care facilities to beneficiaries.		
		13.37	ಎಮ್ ಎಸ್ ಕೆ ಮಿಲ್ಸಿನ ಔಷಧಾಲಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಕೊಡಬೇಕು.	--	Government of Karnataka has accorded permission to merge ESI Dispensary Town ship, Gulbarge with ESI Dispensary M.S.K. Mills. At present both the dispensaries are functioning in the building of ESI Dispensary, M.S.K., Mills building. Totally 1246 Insure Persons are attached to the dispensary. Hence handing over the MSK Mills building to HFW Department is not possible	Not Accepted
		13.38	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಶಹಾಬಾದ್ ಪಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಕೊಡಬೇಕು.	--	The Health and Family Welfare Department is not in favour of taking the bulding of ESI hospital, Shahabad. (The correspondence file is with the Governmnent. In the review meeting held on 21/2/2007 it is suggested to ESIC to take over the possession of the ESIH, Shahabad Buidling	Not Accepted
		13.39	ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು, ಧೀರ್ಘಕಾಲ ಉಪಯೋಗವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತುಕ್ಕು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು,	The equipment has been shifted to ESI hospital. Indranagar, Mysore, Hubli, Davangere and Dandeli		Action taken

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ಕ್ಷಯಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದೆ ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದಿರುವುದು ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಬೇರೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು.

13.40 ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಲಿಪಿಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಟಪಕ್ಷ ಶೇ. 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು.</td><td>according to their indents.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>13.40</td><td>ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಲಿಪಿಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಟಪಕ್ಷ ಶೇ. 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು.</td><td>The Government of Karnataka have accorded permission to re-organise the staff in the department vide G.O. No. LD 98 LSI 2005, dated 2/5/2005 on the basis of actual workload. The Sanctioned and working strength ministerial staff of the directorate are as follows

<table>
<tr><th>Sl</th><th>Designation</th><th>Sanctioned strength</th><th>Working strength</th><th>Vacant</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Office</td><td>08</td><td>08</td><td>00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>FDA</td><td>24</td><td>16</td><td>08</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>SDA</td><td>26</td><td>26</td><td>00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Stenographer</td><td>02</td><td>02</td><td>00</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Sr. Typist</td><td>03</td><td>02</td><td>01</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Typist</td><td>03</td><td>03</td><td>00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>66</td><td>57</td><td>09</td></tr>
</table>

The dept. is extending full medical care to 7,56,150 insured persons and about 40,00,000 of their families</td><td>--</td><td>Action Taken</td></tr>
</table>

				through a network of 9 ESI hospitals, 102 full time dispensaries and one diagnostic center and totally 3208 posts are sanctioned to the department, the responsibility of administrating the entire hospital and dispensary are vested with the Directorate. Further the Directorate has the following functions. 1) Administrative matters of the entire department. 2) Settlement of super speciality medical reimbursement claims of the insured persons. 3) Correspondence with the Govt. and other department. 4) Correspondence with ESIC 5) Purchase of drugs and equipments and settlement of claims. 6) Maintenance of Departmental statistics. 7) Department Audit 8) Supply of Stationery Etc., 9) Settlement of Medical Re-imbursement bills in respect of ESI dispensaries attached to ESIC Model Hospital 10) Conducting Departmental enquiries, Court Cases 11) Supply of drugs to the Dispensaries through the regional stores attached to ESIC Model Hospital		

		13.41.	ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಡಿ ಗುಂಪಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ಪಕ್ಷ ಶೇ. 50 ರಷ್ಟು ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	As per the recommendations of the Empowered Committee meeting held 10/08/2006 proposal has been submitted to the Govt. for shifting of 13 Group-D posts to the required Hospitals/Dispensaries from the Directorate. This will result in the reduction of 30.23% in the Group D cadre of the Directorate. And it is not possible for further reduction in the ministerial staff in the interest of smooth functions of the Department.		Action taken

		13.42	ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾಲಯದ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇತರ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಔಷಧಾಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು.	As explained in Sl. No. 13.35 and 13.41	--	Action taken
		13.43	ಎಲ್ಲ ಐ.ಪಿ. ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರುಗಳ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕರಿಸಬೇಕು.	The ESIC Corporation has accord concurrence for purchase of 166 computers to Directorate and all also to the dispensaries. After purchase of computers necessary action will be taken for computerization of IP Card holders and Medical History etc.,	--	Action taken

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.44.</td>
<td>ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇ ಎಸ್ ಐ ಸಿ ಯದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ ಕಳೆದ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೋರಲಾಗಿರುವ ಅಲ್ಪಮೊತ್ತದ ಪೂನರ್ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಗೊಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.</td>
<td>The ESI Corporation has re-imbursed their share upto 2003-04 and there is no balance amount of ESIC. The Department has taken necessary action for reconciliation of the Insured Persons with the figure of ESI Corporation. The details of expenditure made by the department for the last 4 years and the receipt from ESIC are as follows:
Rs. In Lakhs
<table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>Sharable Expenditure</th><th>Receipt from ESIC</th></tr>
<tr><td>2001-02</td><td>4,61,3.45</td><td>3,928.83</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002-03</td><td>4,874.42</td><td>4,348.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003-04</td><td>4,801.67</td><td>4,801.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004-05</td><td>5,841.30</td><td>5,565.16</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005-06</td><td>4,593.52</td><td>2,665.00 (Not finalized)</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Action taken</td>
</tr>
</table>

	<u>**ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಯ್ಲರುಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ**</u>	13.45	ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಯ್ಲರುಗಳ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಲೀನಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಒಂದೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	The Government has not agreed to implement the recommendations vide Government letter No. ಕಾಇ 53 ಕಾಬಾಸೇ 2004, ದಿ:1/6/2006. The Government letter conveying its decision appended as a supporting document	Not accepted
		13.46	ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ (ಎ) 1948 ರ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಬಿ) 1923 ರ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬಾಯ್ಲರುಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಇವೆರಡರ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	--	In the view of the decision taken by the Government at recommendation No.13.45, the implementation of this recommendation becomes null and void.	Not accepted
		13.47	ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯವು 1986 ರ ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಭಾಗಶ: ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದವನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮಂಡಳಿಯು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಧ್ವಂಧ್ವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೊಣೆಯಾಗಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯಿಂದ	--	There is no dual authority in enforcing the rules by the Department of Factories and Boilers and the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board. The provisions enforced by this department are not being enforced by the KSPCB The activities of this department are limited to the extent of on site emergency plan and approvals, preparation and review of offsite emergency plans, hazardous waste disposals from the factories etc.,. These activities though appears to be overlapping but not so in the field of enforcement. However the KSPCB is enforcing all other aspects of air and	Not accepted

			ಉಂಟಾದ ವಾಯು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ, ಜಲಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.		water pollution as envisaged under the respective Acts including treatment of hazardous wastes and their disposal This department is enforcing legislations applicable to the premises, which are under the definition of "Factory" Department does not have jurisdiction outside the premises. Therefore they cannot be made accountable for all aspects of industrial pollution outside the premises as there are specific Acts and Rules in respect of Air and Water Pollution which are being enforced by KSPCP.	
		13.48	ಪ್ರತಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಸಮೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಇದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಯ್ಲರುಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು / ಹಿರಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಸಂಚಾಲಕರಾಗಿರುವರು, ಪರಿಸರ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತಿಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುವರು.	--	The Environment Protection Committee headed by the respective Deputy Commissioners of the Districts are already in existence at each District. The Committee comprises of Officials, non-officials and NGO's. The supporting documents are enclosed for kind perusal. The Committees are active and they satisfy the objective expressed by the Hon'ble Commission. Therefore there may not be any additional need for constituting an another committee.	Not accepted.

		13.49	ಮೊದಲೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯರಾಗುವಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಎ) ಕನಿಷ್ಟ ವೇತನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1948 ಬಿ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ನೌಕರಿ (ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಆದೇಶ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ, 1946 ಸಿ) ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಗಳ (ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಬ್ಬಳ ರಜದಿನಗಳು) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1963 ಡಿ) ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ (ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ರದ್ದತಿ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1979 ಇ) ಬೋನಸ್ ಪಾವತಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1965 ಎಫ್) ಗ್ರಾಚುಟಿ ಪಾವತಿ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1972 ಜಿ) ಬಾಲಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು (ನಿಷೇಧ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ) ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1986 ಎಚ್) ಸಮಾನ ವೇತನ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ 1976	--	The Administration of the Factories and Boilers Act largely involves issues related to technical in nature. The qualification prescribed for the appointment of Inspectors has been made as Graduate in Engineering which is being followed since decades and also this uniformity exists in all the states. The sanctioned strength of field level officers of the department is in proportionate to the quantum of workload in administration of these legislations. Since these legislations are presently being enforced by the Labour department having sufficient manpower and vested with quasi judicial powers to deal with the matters, it is fair to retain the said legislations with them. Such an arrangement is prevailing in almost all the states of the country.	Not accepted

		13.50	ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯದ 10 ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ (ಎಫ್ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ 08 ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ 02) ಹಾಗೂ ಐ ಎಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸಿಐಬಿ ಗಳ ತಲಾ ಎರಡು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕು.	Implemented vide G.O no. KaE 12 KaBaSe 2004(1), dated:19/08/2004. The Government has abolished 10 Regional Level Offices and 11 posts in different Cadres and also abolished another 20 posts vide Government order no. KaE 02 KaBaSe 2003, dated: 27/08/2004. Consequent to abolition of 10 regional offices and 40 posts, the department has been re-organized. All the supervisory level offices are abolished and now they have been converted into field level offices with original jurisdiction, thereby supervision is totally removed. Supporting documents are enclosed.	--	Action Taken
		13.51	ಮರ ಕೊಯ್ಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಹಲವಾರು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೊಳಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The Government of Karnataka had notified different categories of Industries under the ambit of law vide notification No.SWL 34 LFB 75, dt:23/12/1977 No.SWL 81 LFB 77, dated 23/12/1997 No. SWL 13 LLE 88, dt.24/03/1989 No.SWL 1 LFB 89, dated:11/12/1989. In addition to the above in the year 1996, the Governdment has re-notified the power loom on the recommendations of the tripartite committee. The efforts will be	--	Action Taken

				made to bring in any other hazardous industries under the ambit of Law in addition to the above notified industries under due course of time.		
		13.52	ಪರಿವೀಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Introduction of another level of supervision is not desirable and justifiable as it definitely contributes for delay in delivering of timely justice to the public. If it is implemented it will be contrary to the vision and mission of the Government. Therefore the recommendation of the Hon'ble Committee may not be accepted.		Not accepted.

14	**ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಇಲಾಖೆ**	14.1	ಹಲವಾರು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ ಭದ್ರತೆಯಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.	The Public Distribution is being continued	--	Action Taken
		14.2	ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ವಿತರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಲ್. ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಎಪಿಎಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಡು ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್ ಗಳು ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ 5 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪಿಎಲ್ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಅವಲಂಬನವು ಶೇ.50 ಕ್ಕೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿತ್ತು.	Long term grain policy of the Government of India is for universal PDs. At present essential commodities are being distributed to only AAY and BPL families in Karnataka. Kerosene is being distributed to both BPL and APL families.	--	Action Taken
		14.3.	ಬೇರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	In view of the opinion at Para 14.2 this recommendation of KARC cannot be accepted. It is proposed to have two types of Ration Cards viz., BPL, APL.,	--	Action taken.
		14.4.	ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಬಡತನ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು "ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಡವ" ಮತ್ತು "ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಬಡವ" ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕರಾರುವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ	The definition of rural and urban poor has been adopted from Government of India.	--	Action taken.

			ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವು ಪಡಿತರ ಚೀಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬೇರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗಬೇಕು.			
		14.5.	ಒಂದು ಹಳದಿ ಕಾರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನ 292 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಹಳದಿ ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು 31.29 ಲಕ್ಷ ಬಿಪಿಎಲ್ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲೂ, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಹಾಯಧನವು 91.37 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಸಿರು ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾದರಿ ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೇವಲ ಸುಮಾರು 31.29 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಾರ್ಡುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.	At present subsidy is being borne by Government has identified more than 60 lakh families as BPL in the State. The extra families are being treated as EBPL and subsidy in respect of these families is being borne by the State Government. Efforts have been made to reduce the number of BPL families by initiating the Resurvey operations in the State. Parameters have been fixed on the income and expenditure criteria to assess the BPL families.		Action taken

		14.6.	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಐ.ಆರ್. ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಐ.ಆರ್. ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಐ.ಆರ್. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ಧೇಶಕರುಗಳ 12 ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವುದು.	--	The recommendations of the Commission cannot be accepted for the following reasons. 1. IR Areas have been constituted separately only for Towns and Cities with a population of 40,000 and above. 2. IR Areas have been formed for such cities and towns considering the complexities and magnitude of coverage under PDS. 3. Such IR Areas with concentrated population implementation and monitoring of PDS 4. Meagre Food staff working either in the office of Taluk Tahsildar or in the office of the Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies cannot devote much attention and effectively tackle the problems in IR Area, in addition to their work load in rural areas. 5. Special staff are required to be provided for effective implementation and monitoring of PDS. 6. Since Taluk Tahsildar is burdened with heavy work load, he is not in a position to pay concentrated attention to the problems in IR Areas. Hence, he should be supported by separate staff in IR Areas.	Not Accepted

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<tr><td></td><td></td><td>14.7.</td><td>ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.</td><td>--</td><td>The recommendation of the Commission to withdraw all the posts of Assistant Directors in the offices of Deputy Directors cannot be accepted in toto. However, the Department is of the opinion that there should be redeployment of Assistant Directors in some districts in order to secure maximum service from them. Such redeployment to considered necessary in view of the reorganization of districts.</td><td>Not Accepted.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>14.8</td><td>ಐ.ಆರ್. ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ 12 ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ಧೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸುವುದರ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ 10 ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ಧೇಶಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗುವರು.
<table><tr><td>ಸಹಾಯಕರ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರು</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರು</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>ಬೆರಳಚ್ಚುಗಾರರು</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>ಗುಂಪು ಡಿ</td><td>24</td></tr></table></td><td>--</td><td>Consideration of this recommendation does not arise in view of the answers at para 14.6 and 14.7</td><td>Not accepted</td></tr>
</table>

			ಚಾಲಕರು 02 ಒಟ್ಟು 92			
		14.9	ಈ 18 ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 11 ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 7 ಮಂದಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು ಹುದ್ದೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗುವರು. 12 ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರನ್ನು ಆಹಾರ ಶಿರಸ್ತೆದಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ 12 ಪ್ರಥಮ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಹಾರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	Consideration of this recommendation does not arise in view of the answers at para 14.6 and 14.7.	Not accepted.
		14.10	12 ಎರಡನೇ ದರ್ಜೆ ಸಹಾಯಕರನ್ನೂ, 6 ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಖಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸ ಬಹುದು. ಉಳಿದ 6 ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತ ರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಗುಂಪು ಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಲಕರನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಯಿರುವ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ	--	Consideration of this recommendation does not arise in view of the answers at para 14.6 and 14.7.	Not accepted.

			ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು.			
		14.11.	ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳು 3.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೇಷನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರುವ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು. 1. ಬೀದರ 2. ಚಾಮರಾಜನಗರ 3.ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು 4. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ 5. ಗದಗ 6. ಹಾವೇರಿ 7. ಕೊಡಗು 8. ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ 9. ರಾಯಚೂರು 10. ಉಡುಪಿ 11 ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ	--	The Commission has made this recommendation based on the number of ration cards in each district. In this connection, it is pointed out that apart from implementation of TPDS, the Deputy Directors of each district are also required to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act., 1955 and various other Control orders issued thereon both by the Central and State Governments. These Control orders cover both food grains and civil supplies matters. Moreover, the Deputy Directors are also entrusted with the task of promoting consumer awareness in the district by taking up various publicity and awareness programmes. Of late the Deputy Directors of Food and Civil Supplies are entrusted with the responsibilities of procurement of agricultural commodities under the MSP Scheme of Government of India. This work has assumed serious proportions since last year in view of the sustained fall in the prices of almost all agricultural commodities. Apart from this, Deputy Directors are also monitoring the implementation of levy rice procurement in their respective districts. Therefore, the recommendations of the Commission to post Assistant Directos to be in charge of 11 districts instead of	Not Accepted

					Deputy Directors cannot be accepted, Senior Officers in the cadre of Deputy Directors are to be continued in each districts to effectively discharge the multifarious responsibilities entrusted to them.	
		14.12.	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ 11 ಮಂದಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ, ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ 11 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೆಎಎಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮರುನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	Consideration of this recommendation does not arise in view of the anser of Para 14.11	Not Accepted
		14.13	ವಿಭಾಗ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ಶಾಖೆಯ ರದ್ದತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಕಡಿತ.	--	The Recommendation of the Commission to abolish the Divisional Accounts wing is accepted in principle. But the Audit wing in the Head Office needs to be strengthened by redeployment of Accounts staff working at present in the Divisional Accounts Wing. Detailed proposal will be worked out by the Department for proper deployment of Accounts and working in the Divisional Accounts Wing.	Not Accepted.
		14.14	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಕ್ರಮಪೌಢ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು	It is being done	--	Action taken.

			ಗಮನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.			
		14.15	ಆಹಾರ ಶಿರಸ್ತೆದಾರರ ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಎಫ್ ಪಿ ಎಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಗಟು ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಅರಿಯ, ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಇತರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ದಿಢೀರ್ ಭೇಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	It is being done		Action taken
		14.16	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಮಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	It is being done		Action taken
		14.17	ನಾಗರೀಕ ಸಂಹಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	Has been done The Department indicated that a revised Citizen's Charter was under preparation. It was decided that before finalization there would be inter-action, and when finalized sufficient publicity through advertisements would be given. It is redrafted.		Action Taken

		14.18	ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರೀಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಕಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಡುಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತವೆ.	After the completion of survey work permanent ration cards will be issued to the beneficiaries at the earliest	--	Action Taken.
		14.19	ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಮೀಷನರರನ್ನು ಪಿಡಿಎಸ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಆದೇಶದ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	The proposed PDS control order provides that Authorized Officers means as notified by the State Government. Amendment in this regard to the PDS Control Order is under consideration	--	Action Taken
		14.20	ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಪಿಡಿಎಸ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಆದೇಶದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮನವಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಘೋಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪುನರ್ಪರಿಶೀಲಮನಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಇಲಾಖಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರ ಮುಂದೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಪರ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಂದಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ .	The Amendment to PDS Control Order is under consideration	--	Action taken

	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗರೀಕ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ನಿಗಮ	14.21	ನಿಗಮವು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಬಹುದೊಡ್ಡ ವಹಿವಾಟನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ, ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸಗಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಗಣಕೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ, ನೆಟ್ ವರ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು (31.3.2001 ರಂದು ರೂ.23.88 ಕೋಟಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದ ಸರಕು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನದಲ್ಲಿದೆ).	A complete and comprehensive project for networking of wholesale and retails points has been worked out and is being gradually put in place. At present all district offices are covered by computerization and the work of computerizing the wholesale and retails points is under progress.		Action taken
		14.22.	ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ 5 ಉಗ್ರಾಣಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಉಗ್ರಾಣಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬಹುದು.	All the 5 godowns have been completed and possession taken by the Corporation		Action Taken
		14.23	ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ 5 ಉಗ್ರಾಣಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಮುಕ್ತ್ಯಗೊಲಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಉಗ್ರಾಣಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನು	Number of employees has been reduced by offering VRS, which was notified on 31/3/2003. Totally 125 employees have been granted VRS. The details are as follows:		Action Taken

			ಉಳಿಸಬಹುದು.	(see table below)		

1	Sr. D.G.M.	01
2	D.G.M (F)	01
3	District Manager	01
4	Asst. Managers	04
5	Office Managers	21
6	Stenographers	02
7	Senior Assts	12
8	Machine Operator	01
9	Junior Assts	17
10	Drivers	13
11	Attenders	08
12	Group D	44
	Total	125

		14.24	ಈಗ ಖಾಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ 160 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	The sanctioned strength as per the KARC's Report is 1836 and the Working Strength as on the date of Committee's inspection i.e., 28/8/2001 was 1676 and the number of vacant posts was 160. The KARC had recommended for abolition of the 160 vacant posts, which were existing at that time. Consequent the recommendations of the KARC, a high level committee under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to Government, Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department was constituted by the Board to look into rationalization and streamlining the staffing pattern. The Committtee submitted its report downsizing the staff to 1501, which was approved in the Board Meeting, held on 12/8/2004. But the Committee did not give district wise break up of post to be abolished. Therefore, another committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Sri S G. Umarani, Sr. DGM which went into the question of district-wise allocation of staff and the said Committee submitted its report further reducing the strength of staff to 1498. The Board accepted the said recommendations at its 229th Meeting held on 08/11/2004. Thus the staff strength which was 1836 as on the date of inspection by the Commission has been brough down to 1498 i.e., 338 identified posts have been abolished as against the recommendations of the Committee to abolish 160 posts. There are some individual cases where the Committee's report could not be followed on account of administrative exigencies. For instance at Sl.No.9 and 10, the Committee had recommended for the abolition of 1 post of District Manager and 4 posts of Asst. Managers repectively. But the District Manager's post has not been abolished and 3 posts of Asst. Managers have been abolished instead of the recommended 4 posts. But the overall progress in this regard is more than double of what the Committee has desired. A list of posts abolished in the Corporation is enclosed. Hence this compliance may be treated as full and complete		Action Taken

		14.25	ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಇತರ ಶಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಶಾಖೆಯು ಹಿರಿಯ ಉಪ ಜನರಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜರ್ ಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ).	Marketing and Company Secretary sections have been merged and they are presently under one Sr. D.G.M. as suggested.	--	Action taken
		14.26	ನಿಗಮದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಶಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ 37 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿವೆ. (3 ಕಛೇರಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು, ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು 15 ಗುಂಪು ಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ). ಈ ಶಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಕಛೇರಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು, 4 ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಪು ಡಿ ಯ 8 ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.	The 3 posts of office Managers, 4 posts of Junior Assts and 8 posts of Group D recommended to be abolished are covered under the 308 posts abolished vide Para 4 above.	--	Action taken
		14.27.	ಕಂಬನಿ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ 2 ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.	--	One of the post of Office Managers in the Company Secretary section has been abolished as suggested	Not Accepted.

		14.28	ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಿರಿಯ/ಕಿರಿಯ ಸಹಾಯಕರು, ಗುಂಪು ಡಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 50 ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು.	As on the date of inspection by KARC on 28/89/2001, there were 20 Sr. Assts, 20 Jr. Assts and 35 Group D official working in the Head Office. The Committee had recommended to abolish 50% of the posts. 50% of these posts have been abolished as recommended by the Committee and it is covered by the statistics given vide para 4 above		Action taken.
		14.29	ಸಗಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿತಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ ಘಟಕವೂ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.	As already explained at Para-4, a Committee was constituted for working out the district-wise whole sale point wise and retail point wise break up of posts and after reducing the scale of posts at each level as recommended by the Committee, a total of 338 posts have been abolished as already stated		Action taken.
		14.30	ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಯಂ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಬಹುದು.	125 employees have been give BRS and that is already explained at Para 3		Action taken

		14.31	ನಿಗಮವು ತನ್ನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. 1. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯವಾಗಿ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ ದಾನ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ರಫ್ತು. 2. ಆಹಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಣೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು	As per the objectives in the Memorandum of Association the Corporation can take up activities like export of food grains and food grains and food processing and allied activities. No doubt these will definitely fetch additional revenue to the Corporation, but the draw back is that the staff presently working in the Corporation are not oriented towards these kinds of activities. Export of food grains has not been tried any time in the past. Food processing was tried in a small way but ended up in a lot of problems. With the employees of the Corporation getting fixed salary and not brough up in the business culture branching out into new areas like this needs careful planning and administration. The recommendations will be considered and appropriate action taken. However, no time limit can be fixed for this. Presently, the Corporation is concentrating on LPG outlets and petrol bunks as a matter of diversification. It is running the following petrol and LPG outlets. **PETROL BUNKS:** BANGALORE 1. Banashankar 2. Hosakerehalli 2. Magadi Road 4. Lingarajapura Bidar Kolar **LPG:** Bangalore 1. Lingarajapura 2. Hebbal 2. Yashwanthpur Mangalore Hassan Kudremukh Chikamagalur Town Shimoga	--	Action taken

	14.32	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಡಿಮೆ ತೂಕದ ದುರಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದುರಿಂದ ನಿಗಮದ ಗೌರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ.	208 Electronic Weighing Scales of 30 KGs capacity and 122 Electronic Weighing Scales of 2 tonnes capacity have already been installed at various wholesale and retail outlets and this has considerably reduced complaints regarding short weighment	--	Action Taken
	14.33	ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿತರಣಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಗಟು ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಿಸಬಹುದು.	--	The matter is being examined	Not accepted
	14.34.	ಸಗಟು ಮಾರಾಟ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀಕರಣಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗಮವನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದು.	--	The matter is being examined	Not accepted

	ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನ ಇಲಾಖೆ	14.35	ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಣಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕರು ಅಳತೆ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲಂತಹ ನೀತಿ ರೂಪು ರೇಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ ಅವರು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ತರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	1. The Deputy Controller and Assistant Controllers have been directed to check 5% of Weights and Measures verified and stamped by the Inspectors (Copy Enclosed A-1) 2. Directions have been issued to get the 5 ltr. Check Measure used for the calibration of petrol and diesel dispensing units verified by the secondary standard laboratory to maintain the accuracy (Copy of the order enclosed A-2) 3. The Deputy Controllers have been directed to check the working standard balances used by the Assistant Controllers and Inspection (Copy enclosed A-3) 4. To make the enforcement more effective, targets have been fixed for the collection of verification fees and compounding fine (copy enclosed-A4) 5. The Deputy Controllers are directed to inspect petrol and diesel pumps to ensure the accuracy in the delivery (Copy enclosed A-5). 6. To make the enforcement more deterrent the minimum compounding fine is fixed by the department (copy enclosed A-6).	--	Action Taken
		14.36.	ಹಾಲಿ ತುರ್ತು ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು (ಫ್ಲೈಯಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕ್ವಾಡ್) ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಅಂತಹ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಡಿಢೀರ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಪರಾಧಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು.	The recommendations of KARC is accepted. The subject to create 4 more flying squads was discussed with the Chief Secretary on more than one occasion and was referred to Finance Department. Finance Department has linked it with 80% cut and sough more information. The file is being returned to FD with the information.	--	Action taken

		14.37	ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪಾತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೆಲಿವಿಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಡಿಯೋಗಳಂಥಹ ಸಮೂಹ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಸ್ತೃತ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ್ಯಂತ ಗ್ರಾಹಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ನೆರವಿನಿಂದ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ದಿವಹಿ ನೀತಿನಿಯಮರಹಿತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಮೋಸದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಚ್ಚು ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಬೇಕು.	1. The Departmetn is conducting Consumer Awareness programmes every year in different districts. The department is also conducting World Consumers Day and National Consumers Day in all the districts. 2. The Department is participating in the exhibition organized by the consumer association, Government Organizations and educational institutions. 3. The Department is participating in Mysore Dasara Exhibition every year. The Department is arranging a stall in the exhibition where information of the Department is exhibited which is essential to he consumers. This is being done to educate the consumers about their rights and to inform them about the precautions to be taken by them while making the purchases in order to get weighment and measurement. 4. The Department is distributing the pamphlets, posters, folders, pocket calendars and hadn bookd highlighting the various methors of cheating adopted by the traders and the precautions to be taken by the consumers (copy enclosed A-7). 5. The films and quickies depicting the methods of cheaing by the traders are being telecasted in the TV channels.		Action Taken

		14.38	ಆಟೋರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿ ಮೀಟರುಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವಿಕೆಯ, ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ವಹಿಸಬಹುದು. ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬಹುದು.	The work of verification and stamping of Auto & Taxi meters can be entrusted to the Transport Department by way of appointing the Motor Vehicle Inspectors as the Inspectors of Legal Metrology and the Commissioners of Transport as the Controller of Legal Metrology under sub-section 1 of section 5 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1985 for the purpose of discharging the duties in respect of Auto rickshaw & Taxi Meters. In this connection an U.O. Note has been sent to Transport Department vide U.O. Note No.FCS 1 EFT 2002, dated 23/8/2005 for taking necessary action. Reply is awaited.	--	Action Taken.
		14.39	ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಸಾರಿಗೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು.	The department has created a cell which consists of officers of the Department to collect the information from other department like Tranport, Labour, Commercial Tax etc.,	--	Action taken.
		14.40	ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಾಂದ್ರತೆಯಿರುವ	The recommendation of KARC is accepted. The subject to abolish the divisional level offices was discussed with the Chief Secretary on more than one occasion and was referred to Finance Department. Finance Department has linked it with 80%	--	Action taken.

			ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುನೇಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಈಚಿನ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ತೂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳತೆಯ ನಾನಾ ಕಾಯ್ದೆಗಳ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಆದೇಶ ಪಾಲನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಪನ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕರಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಪುನಾರಚನೆಯನಂತರ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.	cut and sought more information. The file is being returned to FD with the Information		